CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28562—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS :—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th Oct.
B.L. CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd „
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th „
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	27th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd Oct.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct., 1891.
S. S. D'co. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th Nov., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 9, 1891

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	500	24th Oct. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
October 1, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th November, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

MACIVER LINE.

RUTHENIA, of 5,305 tons. This magnificent twin screw steamer WILL SAIL for MARSEILLES and PLYMOUTH, on the 4th November, positively.

She is fitted throughout with Electric Light, has accommodation for 66 First Class passengers, and carries Doctor and Stewardess.

She has Ladies' Boudoir, Smoke Room, Ice House, &c.,&c.

Due at Marseilles 21st November ; detention there probably two days.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel	Captain	Tons	To sail.
CITY OF DUBLIN	W. Greenborn	3267	26th Oct. 1891.

THIS steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First Class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th October 1891.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on 17th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,080 tons, on the 18th October, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th October 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

Vessels.	Tons.	
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
RUTHENIA*†	5400	Early November for Plymouth.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*†	5330	Middle January for Plymouth.

*Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.

†Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	4th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 11th, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, which are cashed by our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

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Handbook of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THESE Wines are generally considered better value than French Wines at corresponding prices. The Red Wines are strongly recommended by the Medical Profession for their healthful qualities ; they promote disgestion and give tone to the stomach, and generally invigorate the system. The White Wines have special characteristics of their own which are much admired by Connoisseurs :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CARLOWITZ, Fine Old, per doz. Qts.	24 0	27 0
Do do. Pts	13 0	14 8
CARLOWITZ, do. Qts	17 0	19 0
Do. do. Pts	9 8	10 8
FUNFKERCHNER, a White Wine of excellent Quality, per doz. Qts.	16 0	18 0
Do. do. do. do. Pts.	9 0	10 0
SOMLAUER, a noted White Wine of great delicacy, much admired for its soft and velvety flavour, per doz. Qts.	21 0	23 8
Do. do. do. Pts.	11 8	13 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S VETERINARY REMEDIES.

ALTERATIVE POWDER.	For Indigestion, Skin Eruptions, Debility, and Loss of Appetite. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.
TONIC POWDER.	For Strengthening and Stimulating Horses suffering from Overwork, or the effects of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.
AKEODERMA.	The Best Application for Parasitic or other Skin Diseases, Produces a Healthy Coat. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
VETERINARY LINIMENT.	For Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Sore Throat, Catarrh. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.
HEALING POWDER.	For Sores, Chafes, Saddle and Harness Galls, Broken Knees, etc. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
CANTHARIDINE OIL.	For Promoting the Growth of Hair over Scars and Bald Spots. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BETTER THAN THE BEST

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Choice Blend of Campbelton and Islay.

Per case of 1 doz.	Rs.	23	0
Per gallon	„	11	0
Per bottle	„	2	0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERS.

UNDER CLOTHING.

BANIANS.	Per dozen. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gents' Indian Gauze Banians	18 0	20 0
„ Extra Fine Indian Gauze	25 0	28 0
„ Fine Gauze Merino, all Wool	39 0	43 8
„ Fine Summer Merino „	40 0	44 8
„ Extra Thick Merino „	48 0	54 0
„ "Natural" Wool Merino, all Wool.	34 0	38 0
„ "Natural" Thick Scotch Lambswool	85 0	95 0
PANTS AND DRAWERS.		
Gent's Indian Gauze	34 0	38 0
„ „ Extra Fine Elastic	40 0	45 0
„ „ all Wool, Merino	50 0	56 0
„ Fine Summer Merino	45 0	50 0
„ Extra Thick Merino	50 0	56 0
„ "Natural" Wool Merino	30 0	34 0
„ "Natural" Thick Scotch Lambswool	85 0	95 0

STRAW HATS ! Extra Strong. STRAW HATS ! ! Extra Strong. STRAW HATS ! ! !

Cash, Rs. 2-8 ; Credit, Rs. 3.

BOATING AND FOOTBALL SWEATERS.

Made of Best Scotch Lambswool, and with High or Low necks.

Cash, Rs. 6-8 ; Credit, Rs. 7-8 each.

FINE WHITE CASHMERE MUFFLERS, each Re. 1-12 Cash, Rs. 2 Credit ; and each Rs. 2-12 cash, Rs. 3-6 Credit.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gents' White Kid Gloves per pair	2 0	2 4
Best French Soft Kid, and Two Buttons		
Gents' White Muslin Dress Ties...per doz	4 4	4 12
Do. Tape do „	4 8	5 0
Do. Muslin Dress Bows „	5 0	5 10
Gents' Black Silk or Satin Dress Ties, from each	0 10	0 12
Do. do. Dress Bows „	0 12	0 14
Gents' Spun Silk Half-Hose ......per doz Plain Black	24 0	27 0
Gents' Spun Silk Half-Hose „ Plain Black, Embroidered Fronts	29 0	33 0
Gents' Pure Black Silk Half-Hose. per pair Embroidered Coloured Silk or Plain Black	6 0	7 0
Long Cloth Shirt from per doz	39 0	44 0
Best English-make Fine Irish Linen Fronts and Cuffs.		

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE DENTISTS' TOOTH POWDER.

Recommended and Prescribed by the Eminent Dentists,

MESSRS. BROMLEY and CAMPBELL, for Cleaning and Preserving the Teeth. It is a pleasant and fragrant Dentifrice, leaving a refreshing coolness in the mouth, and is unequalled for sweetening the breath and preserving the Teeth.

Per Box Re. 1-8.

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KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY.

SEASON 1891-92.

Albums (Photo. & Scrap).
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).
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CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
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Cigarette Cases and Holders.
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D'Oyleys.
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PIANOS, Lipp's, Square and Semi-Grand.
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Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY : 28, Apollo Street.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

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WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS ;

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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY ;

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DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,

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THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers ; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

EVENING DRESS SUITS.

The Newest Materials, and manufactured specially for India. Cut and finished in the best West End Style.

Fine Black Twills.
Black Corkscrews.
Black Baratheas.
Black Venetian
Black Ladies' Cloth.

PRICE : Rs. 75, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, Rs. 105.

Patterns, Catalogues, and Instructions for Self-Measurement will be sent on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, **BOMBAY.**

THORPE & CO.'S SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT FELT HATS.

GREASE-PROOF LININGS,

FASHIONABLE

WELL VENTILATED.

BEST QUALITY.

SHAPES.

LARGE CHOICE.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT (CLERICAL), Rs 8-8.
BOYS' (BLACK), Rs 5-8.
TERAI HATS (BEST QUALITY), Rs 14-8
VARSITY CAPS (A LARGE CHOICE) Rs 2-8.

Just arrived a large choice assortment of Elwood's Superior SUN HATS, HELMETS, Hawke's REGULATION HELMETS, covered with White Doe and Khakee, Cavalry and Infantry pattern.

THORPE & Co. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION :—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE.............................MR. GEO. C. MILN.
STAGE MANAGER ....MR. J. H. NUNN.
The Curtain will rise precisely at 9 o'clock.

LAST NIGHTS OF
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
Supported by
Miss LOUISE JORDAN
AND THE MILN DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! ! TO-NIGHT ! ! !
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14TH,
First Time in Bombay of the
FAMOUS DRAMA,
"CALLED BACK."
"CALLED BACK."
"CALLED BACK."

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
"EAST LYNNE."

FRIDAY,
"ROMEO AND JULIET."

SATURDAY,
"HAMLET."

STUDENTS of the Various Colleges in Bombay will be admitted to the Performances at the following Reduced Prices :—

SECOND SEATS ....TWO RUPEES.
PIT.................................ONE RUPEE.
BACK SEATS ....EIGHT ANNAS.

These Tickets can only be obtained from the office of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* press (by kind permission of Mr. Framjee Mehta). NONE WILL BE SOLD AT THE THEATRE.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Soldiers and Sailors Half-Price to Pit and Back Seats only.
Doors open 8-30. Curtain rises at 9 o'clock.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1891.
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
EVENING SESSION, from 8-30 to 11 P.M.
PROFESSOR VIRBECK.
EXHIBITION OF FANCY SKATING at 10 p. m.

Tickets to Admit one Gentleman and Ladies, with use of Skates, Rs. 2.

Club and Season Tickets are not available on this occasion.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform admitted at Half Price; but will not be permitted to Skate.

Seats can be Reserved at the Office of the Skating Rink up to 6 p.m. on Wednesday.

NUGENT & Co.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

FRIDAY, 16TH OCTOBER 1891.—4-30 P.M.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENT AND
PARACHUTE DESCENT
BY
MISS JEANNETTE VAN TASSELL,
THE ONLY ENGLISH LADY ÆRONAUT.

This intrepid girl, arrayed in a magnificent yellow Satin Robe (designed and made by Worth, the eminent Costumier), will take her seat on the Trapeze Bar at between 4-30 and 5 p.m.

Be early to see the Inflated Balloon, the largest and prettiest in the World.

Come and witness the young Lady's triumph over the very air she breathes. A truly grand spectacle!

The narrow space outside the Gardens will be kept clear for Carriage and Tramway traffic, so secure your Tickets early.

ADMISSION :—Rs. 3 ; Rs. 2 ; and 8 annas.

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Military Band, and First-Class Refreshments.

JEANNETTE VAN TASSELL,
THE QUEEN OF THE AIR,
THE PRINCESS OF THE PARACHUTE.

WANTED, for the Way and Works Office, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, a thoroughly efficient DRAUGHTSMAN and ESTIMATOR, accustomed to Railway Work. Salary from Rs. 150 to 200 per month. Copies of Testimonials only to be forwarded; replies sent to likely candidates only. Apply to the Superintendent, Way and Works, Burma State Railway, Rangoon.

CHAS. W. BULL,
Superintendent, Way and Works.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY OF DUBLIN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids (Naptha), and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th Oct, 1891.

SQUIBB'S POPULAR
AGUE SPECIFIC.

A never-failing Cure for
FEVERS, AGUE, CHILL, AND COLD.
Is now sold at Reduced Price at Re. 1 per case.
IF NOT CURED MONEY IS RETURNED!!

General Merchants, } MADON, SONS & Co., { Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

WARREN and TULLOCH have FOR SALE 30 Stud Lamb Rams just Landed from Australia. This is an excellent opportunity for native gentlemen to improve the breed of their sheep.

Also a very quiet, beautiful Alderney COW and CALF. Gives 8 quarts rich milk daily; invaluable to any one having a sick or delicate child. Apply to

R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 (Forty) per Share will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 16th October, 1891, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 10th October, 1891, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Chief Agent.

READ THIS!
ENTERTAINMENTS FOR EVENING PARTIES,
GARDEN FETES, SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT BRUCE, Illusionist, Ventriloquist, and Cabalistic Performer begs to announce that he undertakes the entire management of every description of Public or Private entertainments.

TERMS—On application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. where Programmes can be seen.

N. B.—Numerous Testimonials can be shown if required.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for Cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain Cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.
Made in England for
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the *Mall Pall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LOOK OUT!

THE GREAT HARVEY and FLETCHEN IDEAL COMPANY are *en route* for Bombay, where they purpose opening on MONDAY, 19th Inst.

The whole of the Artists comprising the company are so world-wide known, that it is needless to praise them. When seen they will obtain their meed of praise, which has been accorded to them everywhere.

Full particulars will be notified in this Paper.

W. G. LITCHFIELD,
Business Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS; Meinist's Twelve Lens CAVALRY BINOCULARS; 12 Lens Shikar, Marine, Race, and Field Glasses. Price List Post free.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS, Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Wine and Spirit of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail; FRENCH and ENGLISH SWEETS.—MORENAS & Co.

MERCANTILE, LEGAL, or Government Offices desirous of introducing Type-Writing or Shorthand should apply for particulars to THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 72, Medows Street.

TO LET, from November 1st, commodious, conveniently situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent Moderate. Address "W.," care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Three very desirable BUNGALOWS, on Parell Hill, opposite to Government House, commanding a Panorama view of all round Bombay. Rents moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

CLEARANCE SALE.—SELLING OFF! Selling off!! Fancy Goods, Jewellery and Sundry Articles, at a reduction of 20 to 50 per cent.—PRINCE OF WALES TRADING Co., Ld., 75, Meadow Street, behind the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHOCOLATE ALMONDS, CREAMS, &c., from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8 a lb. BUTTER SCOTCH, per lb. Re. 1; per Packet as. 3; per doz. Rs. 2 only.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with Order.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drops. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate..

MATHERAN—TO LET, REDLANDS, No. 2 BUNGALOW; one drawimg, one dining, two bed and bath rooms, with furniture. Open to Panorama and Bombay views. Apply to CAWASJEE DINSHAW and BROTHERS Medow street.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL.—Well-known, most central, very close to Public Offices, Library, &c., is NOW OPEN to Visitors, who may rely on Mr. De Souza's well-served Table. Terms Moderate.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891 —Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS. FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MESSRS. PISTIS and PELEKANOS, of Cairo, Manufacturers of the best Egyptian Cigarettes; with a Branch in Calcutta established since 1889: WILL OPEN a BRANCH in BOMBAY from the 15th instant, at the following address:—No. 6, Esplanade Road, (under the Sassoon's Mechanics' Institute).

PISTIS PELEKANOS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 800 tons of best quality MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER, for early delivery.

Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments, showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th September, 1891.

THE JADOWJEE RAGOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 41, Waudby Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1891, at 4 p. m., for the following purposes:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June 1891.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 6th to 14th October 1891, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
SOONDERDASS SHAMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1881.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at Shapoorwadi, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of October, 1891, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1890.
2. To confirm the appointment of Directors.
3. To elect 2 Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1891.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. SABAPATHI IYAH & Co.,
Per Pro S. E. CHENDI,
Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th October, 1891 to 17th October, 1891, both days inclusive.

LOCAL SHOW OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, SURAT.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND APPROVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IT is proposed to hold at Surat, on the 12th November (DEODIVALI DAY), and following days, an Exhibition of Articles produced in the town and district. Prizes of the value of not less than Rs. 1,000 will be given for local wood-carving, carpentery, metal-work, kinkhab, silks, cotton-cloths, pottery, leather-work, &c., including His Excellency the Governor's prize for the best exhibit in the Show. The attention of business men is called to the project, which is mainly intended as a means of introducing to their notice the products of the district with a view to their development. The Committee depend for success on the commercial value of the exhibits, but they at the same time invite well-wishers to contribute to the prize-fund and to aid in all ways by their presence and advice.

MADHVACHRAM B. HORA,
NANUMIA B. SHAIKH,
Honorary Secretaries.
Surat, 9th October 1891.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

MESSRS. WARREN and TULLOCH beg to notify that they have just landed their shipment of over 400 carefully selected first-class upstanding HORSES of good bone and breeding, consisting of thoroughbreds, beautiful carriage pairs, hacks, buggy horses and ponies, all young, good, sound and serviceable. The pedigrees of the thoroughbreds are guaranteed, the genuine pedigrees written and endorsed by the breeders. To avoid trouble to intending buyers W. and T. desire it to be known that they do not import worthless coarse brutes, nor useless weeds, unsuitable or work or the climate. Inspection Invited.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BUILDING LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the Executive Engineer, Presidency, is prepared to receive tenders up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on the 9th November 1891, for certain plots of land on the Esplanade Estate, to be let on Building Leases, on terms and conditions which may be ascertained at his office.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 1st October, 1891.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
LONDON—27, Leadenhall Street.
BOMBAY—28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road (above Agra Bank),

BEG to intimate that, in addition to their CITY OFFICE in 27 Leadenhall Street, they have NOW OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE, at the West End in 49-50 Parliament Street, near the India Office, which will be found convenient for their Lady clientele as well as for Service men, etc., etc.

This Branch Office will be under the direct personal control of their Mr. WILLIAM WATSON.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
LONDON—27, Leadenhall Street.
Do. 49-50, Parliament Street.
BOMBAY—28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road (above Agra Bank).

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

FLOR DE SUMATRA
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

Cigars manufactured with Dindigal Tobacco bear this brand.

Gold Mohurs.
PURE INDIAN LEAF
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL............ £ 607,229
REST .... „ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ....4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Athletic Sports, 4 p. m.
Gymkhana Golf, 6-45 p. m.
Jadowjee Baghowjee Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
Gaiety Theatre, "Called Back," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Nizam (s), from Hongkong ; Kt. Templar (s), Cardiff ; Waverley (s), Calcutta ; City of Dublin (s), Glasgow ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c. ; and H. M. Troopship Malabar, Portsmouth.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Argus (s), for Galle ; Fazilka (s), Rangoon, &c. ; and Thibet (s), Hongong.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. H. M. S. Patrick Stewart, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2-30 p. m., to-day.

Reported Theft.—Mr. F. J. Pittar, Manager, Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, writes us with reference to the paragraph which appeared yesterday relative to the robbery from his bungalow. In addition to the gold rings, and insurance policy mentioned in the paragraph, Mr. Pittar says some premia receipts, which he values most of all, have also been stolen.

Music at the Skating Rink.—The following selection will be performed this evening from 8-30 to 11 :—

March	Boulanger	La Care
Polka	Bonne Bouche	Bucalossi
Valse	Weber's last Waltz	
Schottische	Beaconsfield	P. Bouiller
March	The Soldier's Death	Hart
Gavotte	Niemals Vergessen	Vanderwell
Valse	Toujours a toi	R Herzen
Mazurka	Gloeckchen	G. Lange
Galop	La Republique	Glossen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fire at Worlee.—A fire broke out in a *jawli* shed used as a stable on Monday night. The fire immediately extended to another adjoining hut, and in a short time both the huts were entirely gutted. The Pydownee and Chinchpoogly fire-engines were immediately on the spot and playing upon the flames prevented the fire from spreading to the surrounding huts. Two carts and two goats were burnt in the fire. The damage is estimated at Rs. 650. The fire is attributed to the careless use of a lamp

Drowned in a Tank.—An inquest was held on Monday, at Ambolee, on the body of Venezio Jose Mari DeMonte, aged 16 years, who was the only son of Mr. J. B. DeMonte, residing at Bandora, and employed in the Bombay Port Trust. The deceased had proceeded to Ambolee to spend the day with his relations and in the afternoon went to bathe in a well where being unable to swim he was drowned. After the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, the body was conveyed to Bandora by the parents and interred.

Gaiety Theatre.—The Miln season is rapidly drawing to a close, and until the end of the week a nightly change of programme has been arranged. This evening "Called Back" will be played for the first time in Bombay with Mr. Miln as Paolo Macari, a character which should suit him admirably. To-morrow we are promised "East Lynne," a drama that never fails to draw, with Miss Kate Douglas as Lady Isabel. Friday will witness "Romeo and Juliet ;" the season terminating on Saturday with a repetition of "Hamlet," which, owing to strong attractions elsewhere last week, was played to poor houses. This, however, will allow those who could not find an opportunity of seeing "Hamlet" last week, another chance, for which Mr. Miln deserves the thanks and encouragement of the public. It is, therefore, to be hoped he will be rewarded with a crowded house on Saturday.

ALLEGED FORGING OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Pranjeewan Lalchund, aged fifty years, a native of Surat, and residing in Pinjrapole Lane, Bombay, was, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, charged before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, by Inspector Framjee Bhicajee, of the Detective Police, with having in his possession, Rs. 324 in notes and cash, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained.

The Inspector stated that the accused had exchanged a currency note purporting to be for Rs. 1,000 for smaller ones to the same amount in the Currency Bank. on Friday last. On the following day the accused went to the Bank on a similar mission. It was ascertained that the second note for Rs. 1,000 was a counterfeit on which the numerals 10 had been changed to 1,000 by a certain process known as "notographing." After the discovery of the alteration of figures the bank lost no time in communicating with the police who visited the residence of the accused and found chemicals as well as a photographic apparatus, &c. It had also been ascertained that the accused had lately returned from jail, where he had been incarcerated for a term of seven years for forging and uttering forged notes.

The accused in reply to the Magistrate said the property was his own, and as he had instructed his solicitor to represent his case in court he would refrain from making a statement.

The Inspector who wished to conduct further investigations requested a week's remand. He also solicited that the prisoner might be left in police custody.

The Magistrate declined to accede to the request before recording evidence against the prisoner.

Framjee Bhicajee then said : On Sunday last, the Deputy Commissioner of Police gave me this Rs. 1,000 note and certain letters with instructions. The accused was found in a house in Pinjrapole Lane at 8 o'clock the same evening when he made certain statements in my presence and in that of Inspectors Morar Rao and Roshenally who accompanied me. In consequence of this we searched his room and found a bundle containing a photographic apparatus and Rs. 324 in notes and cash. I placed him before the Deputy Commissioner of Police. He was then charged. However he was released on bail last night. When the accused was asked how the alteration of the figures was effected he said he had conjointly, with a Parsee, named Limjee, who is also known to the police, cheated an up-country bunnia by palming off on him a similar figure-changed note done by the well-known trick of notographing. And that whilst doing so in respect of this note it became spoilt by a solution of nitrate of silver falling upon it. He attempted to take out the spots and stains by applying a solution of cyanide of potassium, afterwards washing the note with soap and water. In consequence of this we searched his house a second time and found bottles containing the above chemicals. We are in possession of certain information and, therefore, pray that the case be remanded, and the accused made over to the police for three days.

The Magistrate : The note has undoubtedly been tampered with in some way or another, and the explanation the accused has given is not in any way satisfactory. Therefore I consider the request as one that can properly be granted.

The case was remanded till the 16th instant.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Service will be held on board the Steamer Saint Fillans in the Prince's Dock this evening, at 7-30 p m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited The Bethel flag will be hoisted,

Johann Lischewski bequeathed to the city of Berlin the sum of 50,000 marks for the erection of a hospital for "poor Christian men." The condition imposed on the authorities was that the hospital should receive the name of the donor. At a recent meeting of the authorities responsible for the conscience of the community, it was decided that, taking into the consideration the fact that the donor had killed his maid servant and that he had committed suicide, the bequest must be declined.

The following is a summary of the latest news brought in to Cairo by deserters and others from the South of Egypt. At the feast of Bairam the Khalifa addressed about 15,000 persons, composed of various tribes in the Soudan, and urged on them the necessity of cultivating the country with a view of collecting a large supply of provisions. He dismissed the Emirs with instructions to return to their various districts and utilise their men solely for resisting an attack which, he believed, the Egyptians purposed making at high Nile. On Osman Digna asking permission to collect a force to advance north, the Khalifa told him that recent events in connection with Tokar had greatly shaken his confidence, and he must take time to consider the advisability or otherwise of placing him (Osman) at the head of another expedition. About Girgeh, Osman Digna's great rival, who is now at Kassala, has also asked leave to lead a force and endeavour to retake Tokar. The result of this application is not known.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, upon the argument of the notices issued against the Right Rev. Don Antonio Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, and the Rev. Gabriel Francisco D'Silva, Vara of Thana, for defamation complained of by Messrs. Joseph Manuel De Monte and Caithano Donato Nunes in a pastoral letter read by the Vara of Thana in the Church of Salvacao, Lower Mahim, on July 19. Mr. Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, was present on behalf of the complainants ; and Mr. Craigie represented the defendants.

Mr. Slater said :—In this case notices were issued by me on the joint information of Joseph Manuel de Monte and Caetan Donato Nunes, calling upon the Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore and the Vicar Vara of Thana to show cause why process should not issue against them upon that information, which alleges that a letter was addressed by the Bishop of Damaun to the parishioners of the Church of Salvacao, in Lower Mahim, and was read in the said church by the Vicar Vara of Thana at the parish mass meeting on July 19, 1891, and that the said letter contained various defamatory statements regarding the informants who had suffered in their reputation in consequence of the said letter and of its publication. On the 7th of October Mr. Craigie appeared on behalf of the Bishop and the Vicar Vara and showed cause. He contended, firstly, that the letter was not in fact defamatory, and, secondly, that if it were defamatory it came within one or more of the exceptions in Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. I shall adopt Mr. Craigie's method of dealing with this matter. First, are the statements or any of them contained in his letter complained of defamatory ? The letter is a pastoral letter, addressed by the Bishop of Damaun to one of his congregations in which he dwells in considerable detail and with evident sorrow upon certain "scandalous events which have lately taken place and are still taking place at the parish church of Salvacao, at Mahim." When referring to this letter I shall cite the translation by the High Court Interpreter which was made at my request, and the preparation of which has delayed, to some extent, the hearing of this notice. In describing the scandalous events above-mentioned the Bishop refers to an agitation which has lately been set agoing in the parish of Salvacao by certain "leaders" to bring about a reform in the method of administration of the church funds and to an illegal election of church wardens in furtherance of that object. After referring to these matters the letter continues : "And whereas an attempt was made audaciously and publicly to attack the treasuries of the church in order that they may take possession of them and the valuable funds, contained therein, such treasuries and funds being always in the custody and under the responsibility of the Vicar together with the legally appointed church-wardens. . . . We have, therefore, deemed it proper to adjudge, and declare and do hereby adjudge and declare, as both accomplices and leaders of all those events to which we have referred above the following persons, namely, J. M. de Monte and C. D. Nunes, they being the persons who have signed, the first as president and the second as secretary, all those documents which have been circulated. . . ." Does this extract contain matter defamatory to the informants ? It alleges that an attempt was made by them to possess themselves of funds which were in the custody and under the responsibility or care of others. This allegation in my opinion conveys an imputation concerning the informants which to the knowledge of those making it, or within the reasonable belief of those making it, would harm the reputation of the informants. But Mr. Craigie urges that owing to certain circumstances these words do not bear the meaning ordinarily attached to them, and that taking the letter as a whole, a different interpretation must be placed upon them. But without extraneous evidence it is impossible for the Court to say that these words which on the face of them allege an act of attempted robbery of valuable funds by the informants do not convey an imputation which will harm the reputation of those of whom they are written. I therefore hold that the letter is defamatory. Secondly.—Does this letter come within any of the exceptions mentioned in the section ? Mr. Craigie contends that it does come under the 1st, 3rd, 7th, and 9th exceptions, in other words, that the statements contained in the letter are true and have been made for the public good ; that it is an expression in good faith of the opinion which the Bishop entertains of the conduct of the informants with regard to a public question, and respecting their characters, so far as they appear in that conduct ; that it is a censure passed on the informants in good faith by one having authority over them ; and that it is an imputation made in good faith by the Bishop for the protection of his interests. It is clearly impossible for the Court to deal with any one of those defences without evidence to guide it ; and therefore, whilst I express no judgement whatever as regards the merits, of the case, I order that summonses do issue in this matter against the Bishop of Damaun and the Vicar Vara of Thana.

After some discussion regarding the serving of the summonses, the case was, at the suggestion of the Magistrate, fixed for a hearing for the 4th of November, when Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, would continue the case. Mr. Slater said he adopted this course in the interests of both parties since it was undesirable that a portion of the evidence should be heard by him and the remainder by Mr. Cooper. The suggestion met with the approval of the legal representatives on both sides, and the return of the summonses was fixed accordingly.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE LADY.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Girgaum, touching the death of Seerinbai, wife of Muncherjee Rustomjee Beli-Homjee, and daughter of the late Mr. Limjee Jamsedjee Batliboi, aged 26 years. It will be remembered that the dead body of Seerinbai was, on Monday evening, found floating in the sea, near Wodehouse Road, Colaba. It appeared from the evidence adduced before the Coroner that the deceased committed suicide by throwing herself into the sea, owing to the pecuniary difficulties of her husband.

Muncherjee Rustomjee, husband of the deceased Seerinbai, said : I am a watchmaker and jeweller, and live at Gowalia Tank Road. I married the deceased eleven years ago. She had no children. For the last six months she had been living with her brother at Churney Wadi. I became insolvent about a month ago, and I have been hiding myself to avoid my creditors. The deceased's brother supported her during the last six months she was separated from me. On the 7th inst. I applied to the Insolvent Debtors Court for an interim order to enable me to go about and try to settle my business. The application was not granted. That night I went to Girgaum to see the deceased whom I last saw alive on the 3rd. or 4th inst. when she called at my house to see me. She asked me about my affairs, and I said to her that it would be all right now. The day before yesterday (Sunday) I was at Nowsaree when I received a telegram asking me to come to Bombay immediately, and I arrived here at 6 a. m. yesterday, when I learned that the deceased had been missing since about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening. Her dead body was found floating in the sea at Colaba yesterday(Monday) evening. I have now looked at the body, and there are no external marks of violence on it. She could not swim, and she never went to the sea to bathe. I recognize her handwriting on the three letters now shown to me. These letters are in her handwriting and signed by her. One is addressed to her brother, and the others are written to me. In one of the letters to me she says : "I will kill myself because of my separation from you. Do not trouble yourself in the least on account of me. I felt myself a dead woman although I was alive. May you live happily. I will pray for your happiness even after my death. May God grant you a long and prosperous life." The other letter to me is to the same effect. In the letter to her brother she asked his forgiveness if she gave him any trouble when she lived in his house for five months. She had put an end to her existence owing to her husband's trouble. She asked her brother Rustomjee not to blame her husband (me) for her act.

A Goanese servant, named Caitan, said that he was in the service of the deceased's brother Mr. Burjorjee Batliboi. On Sunday the deceased asked him to fetch a victoria, and he brought one in which the deceased sat and asked the witness to get up on the box. She then ordered the driver to drive to Gowalia Tank Road, and when they reached the fire-brigade station on the Gowalia Tank Road, she asked the driver to pull up. She then gave a letter to the witness and directed him to deliver it to one Mrs. Framjee at her (deceased's) house. She told the witness that she would wait until he returned. The witness returned in a few minutes and found the deceased and the victoria gone away. The witness then went to his master's house and informed the deceased's brother that Seerinbai was missing.

Dosibai, wife of Rustomjee Limjee, said that on Monday evening she went out leaving the deceased quite well in the house, but when she returned the deceased was missing. Witness searched the deceased's cupboard, and found there the letter shown to [illegible]

The jury returned a verdict of suicid[illegible]

AN IMPORTANT CASE TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, the case in which the chief constable of the B. B. and C. I. Railway had obtained summons against Mr. T. A. Bland, solicitor, for travelling without a ticket from ChurchGate to Grant Road on the 11th ultimo, came on for hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Bayley, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Russel, barrister-at-law, appeared for Mr. Bland.

Mr. Bayley, in opening the case, said that the case was filed for the recovery of eight annas from Mr. Bland for travelling in a train as far as Grant Road without a ticket. If a passenger travelled in a train, and on his alighting from the train he failed or refused to deliver or show the ticket he was liable to pay excess charge in addition to ordinary single fare for the distance which he had travelled, under Section 113 of the Railway Act. In case of a gentleman travelling without a ticket, he should give intimation to the guard or any such person in charge of the train, of his travelling without a ticket at the station where he had got in the train. If he failed to do so he was liable to be charged from the station whence the train originally started. If a passenger failed to give notice of his travelling without a ticket he should pay the penalty of Rs. 6, Rs. 3, or Re. 1 as the case might require as according to the rules the first class passengers had to pay the penalty of Rs.6 while the third class passenger had to pay one rupee for penalty. It should be also remembered that the amount of the excess should not exceed the amount of railway fare. The railway company was entitled to charge Mr. Bland from Colaba to Grant Road. The circumstances of the case were set out in a letter written by Mr. Bland to the Agent of the railway company, which letter Mr. Bayley proposed to read in the Court. The letter ran as follows :—"I see in the daily papers on my return to Bombay from Khundwa this morning that a summons was applied for against me by your chief constable for travelling without a ticket from Church Gate to Grant Road on the 11th of September. I feel sure that if the matter had been properly reported to you by your subordinate officials the present proceedings would not have been taken. On the evening in question I was in a hurry to catch my train, and as it was on the point of starting when I arrived at the station I had not time to issue a ticket. On arrival at my destination I myself at once reported the matter to the ticket collector and went with him to the coaching clerk to whom I gave a note for Rs. 5, and he returned me Rs. 4-8, only three annas being the proper fare. The idea of defrauding the railway company was never present in my mind for a moment. There was no doubt about the point from which I started as I am in the habit of travelling on that portion of the railway. I was aware that section 113 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890 gave the railway administration power to impose a penalty, but it also limits the excess charge payable to the amount of the ordinary single fare in this case 3 annas. The penalty sought to be imposed in my case was five annas to which, I submit, I very properly objected. I gave my name to the stationmaster and stated in writing that I tendered the fare and refused to pay the penalty. It has never been the practice of any other English railways to impose such penalties if there is no intention to defraud on the part of the passenger. I submit that in this case a sum in excess of that authorized by law was demanded from me, and the proceedings you have taken are unjustifiable. Unless I hear from you in the course of the day, or at any rate before the summons is served that the case has been withdrawn I will hold the railway company responsible for all the consequences of their wrongful action. It is needless to add that I am still quite ready to pay the fare and the proper penalty too, if you just insist upon it." To this letter, Mr. Bayley said, the company sent a reply to the effect that the staff at the Grant Road Station were perfectly right in demanding from Mr. Bland the fare and excess charge, aggregating annas eight, leviable under section of the Indian Railways Act of 1890. Mr. Bayley said that they were not fighting for two annas but they were fighting for principle. Mr. Bland did not inform the guard of the fact of his travelling without a ticket. He submitted only a single fare to the coaching clerk, who was not the guard or the proper person mentioned in the section of the act of 1890. Mr. Bland submitted the money only when he was asked for the ticket. He never offered six annas, but he offered only 3 annas, as was clear from a memorandum written by Mr. Bland and handed over to the stationmaster. Mr. Bland was under the circumstances liable to pay the fare from Colaba to Grant Road plus the excess fare.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution, after which Mr. Russell addressed the Court on behalf of Mr. Bland. He submitted that the prosecution was unnecessary. His client was willing to pay the fare and also the excess fare from Church Gate to Grant Road. One of the clauses of the section of the new Railway Act of 1890, said that if there was any reasonable doubt in the minds of the authority as to the station at which the passenger got into the train only then the company would be entitled to charge the fare from the original starting station. But in this instance, Mr. Russell, submitted, there was no reasonable doubt as to the station from where Mr. Bland got into the train, as Mr. Bland always travelled between that portion of the railway. Mr Bland would not fight for two annas, but he would insist on his right for principle. Mr. Bland received many letters from different gentleman asking him to contest the right of the company to levy penalty. It was very unlikely that Mr. Bland should refuse to pay lawful fare. Mr. Bland assured them that he had got into the train at Church Gate and the stationmaster did not seem to disbelieve Mr. Bland, as he said in his report that Mr. Bland refused to pay the excess fare of the ticket from Church Gate to Grant Road. The first summons issued for travelling without a ticket from Church Gate to GrantRoad in first class and refusing to pay the penalty, but the prosecution wanted to amend the summons and, striking out the words travelling without a ticket from Church Gate to Grant Road, &c., the prosecution wanted to substitute in lieu thereof the words travelling without a ticket to Grand Road in first class carriage and refusing, &c. Mr. Russell submitted that there was no reasonable doubt to think that Mr. Bland did not get into the train at Church Gate, and that the stationmaster and ticket collector had admitted that they had not tried to find out at what station Mr. Bland got into the train, and the *onus* of proving that Mr. Bland got into the train from Colaba rested on the prosecution.

Mr. Hamilton, in delivering judgment said, that by the old rule of the Railway Act of 1879 any passenger who travelled without a ticket was liable to pay fare from the place where the train originally started unless he could satisfactorily prove that he had travelled less distance. The present act was an amending act and it resembled the old one except in the rule that penalty was levied by the present section for travelling without a ticket. It was generally known that almost all the carriages from Colaba to Church Gate came empty and most of the European passengers got into the train at the latter station. Mr. Bland might have more probably got into the train at Church Gate and there was no reasonable doubt as to his having got into the train at Church Gate station. He had besides no fraudulent intention. The railway staff had simply to accept his explanation, and his veracity was not to be doubted in the least. The Magistrate asked Mr. Bland to pay six annas, which Mr. Bland did. The Magistrate accordingly dismissed the summons.

Mr. Baley then applied to state a case for the opinion of the High Court saying that it was a very important case, and, as it would appear in the papers, it was necessary to have the point decided by the High Court. Mr. Russell objected to this application, which the Magistrate refused to accede to.

Drastic laws have been passed this year by two of the States of the Union—namely, Texas and Kansas—against the acquisition of land by alient. According to the Texas law, no person not a citizen of the United States may acquire or own any interest in the lands within the State, and conveyance to any company or corporation wholly or partly composed of foreigners is declared to be void. Only aliens who become citizens of the United States can escape this law. The Kansas measure is not so drastic, but there no corporation, more than 20 per cent. of the stock of which is held by aliens, can acquire or hold any real estate.

Some clever frauds on antiquarians have been discovered and checked by the German police authorities, who have arrested the impostors on the shores of Lake Constance. The prisoners are members of one band, and have made a especiality of the manufacture of objects purporting to be relics of the prehistoric age, taken from the Swiss lake dwellings. It appears that the rascals are possessed of considerable skill, and have succeeded in disposing of a large number of these spurious objects to a museum. T[illegible] f the museum whose authorities h[illegible] d has not yet been revealed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is now settled that Lord Lansdowne will visit Burma early in January. This will, of course, include a visit to Mandalay, going up by rail, and coming down by the river.

The town of Chingleput is now free from cholera. The late rains seem to have done the town a great deal of good. They have improved public health, increased the water-supply and helped pasture to some extent.

The 30th and 31st Regiments Madras Infantry, will not be disbanded or "mustered out." One of these regiments, if not both, will probably be converted into "Pioneer" Battalions.

The French Minister of Marine having decided that an Aide-de-Camp is not necessary to the Governor of Pondicherry, M. Fay, Lieutenant of the Infanterie de la Marine, who was attached to the Governor in that capacity, returned to Regimental duty with the Sipahis on the 8th instant.

Mrs. Besant's mysterious Mahatmas are quite put in the shade by the gifted family of Mr. Hugh Junor Brown, of "Melbourne, Australia." Brought up as a devout member of the Scottish Kirk, he tells us he became converted to Spiritualism after he had attained to forty years of age. He attributes this change to the occult influence of his departed father. Moreover, Mr. Brown was fortunate enough to find that several of the members of his own family were "mediums." His little girl conversed with Kaffir spirits, Chinese spirits, Dutch spirits, and English spirits, and would write in strange languages while in a trance. Henceforward, Mr. Brown was in regular communication with the unseen world. Two of his boys went out boating from Melbourne and were drowned. The spirits told him all about it, how the boat had capsised and how one of them had had his arm and part of his waistcoat torn from him by a shark. Marvellous to relate, a shark was captured soon afterwards near the scene of the disaster, and there in his inside, still undigested, were the lad's arm and a part of his waistcoat. Since then the lad has been materialised at a seance, where waving aloft his arms, he showed that his spiritual, if not his earthly, body was still intact. This spirit condescended to lift aside the veil just for one moment. Beyond saying, however, that he was very happy, and would on no account return to worldly life, he appeared to be able to give no very satisfactory account of his present proceedings.

There was a pleasant gathering at Barnes Court at Simla on Tuesday last to present a memorial gift to Sir James and Lady Lyall, before their departure from the Punjab. The gift was a hansome lotus pattern silver dessert service, of Indian workmanship of course, and was presented by Sir Frederick in a speech in which he referred to the Lieutenant-Governor's many good qualities of head and heart. Sir James Lyall replied suitably, and said he never expected to be in such pleasant society as that of Simla again.

Great excitement exists here (says a telegram from Anellino) over a tragic event which took place, and which resulted in the death of a prominent member of the Italian nobility. Baron Henri Brasciamorra, a young married man of 39 years of age, was arrested upon a charge of having seduced his cousin, and had a preliminary hearing in Court. The place was crowded, and after some testimony had been taken the Court adjourned the case, and admitted the accused to bail. As he was leaving the Court room a brother of the young girl stepped forward, and drawing a revolver shot him twice in the head. Death was instantaneous. The Brasciamorra family is one of the best known in Italy, and enjoys a high reputation. The murderer was arrested.

Mr. Edwin Hodder—a skilled biographer—has just brought out a volume called "George Fife Angus, Father and Founder of South Australia.' Anticipating the question "Who was George Fife Angus ?" Mr. Hodder says, "He was one of the fathers and founders of South Australia ; he originated the South Australian Company, the Bank of South Australia, the National Provincial Bank of England, and the Union Bank of Australia, he fought the battle of the slaves in Honduras and the Mosquito Coast, and obtained an Act of Parliament for their emancipation ; he circumvented a reigning monarch, and stayed a despotic religious persecution ; his foresight and shrewdness won for Great Britain the possession of New Zealand as a colony ! he realised a large fortune, lost it in pure philanthropy, and, after years of poverty and distress, regained it fourfold through the reckless land purchases of an adventurer ; he established the first Sunday School Union in the North of England, was one of the founders of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, and other well-known institutions, and was, fifty years ago, one of the leading philanthropists of this country."

Sir Bernard Burke's "Colonial Gentry," writes a contemporary, will be a very interesting addition to his invaluable series in the course of a few years. The younger brother, who resolves to take up a career in the colonies need no longer feel that he is in any sense renouncing for his children the immaterial inheritance of which he is half-ashamed to confess that he is proud. Their place in the family descent will henceforth be as safely preserved for them as if they had never stirred from the shelter of the ancestral roof. As younger sons in England their names and the names of their descendants are, of necessity, soon crowded out of public record, while in the colonies they rise in their own persons to the dignity of the heads of families. A "Fitzroy," inspector of sheep, who traces his descent without a break from Charles II., and stands himself third in the fairly long list of a Norfolk clergyman's sons ; a "Meredyth," chairman of a road-board, who claims Owen Glendower for an ancestor, and is fifth son of a lieutenant in the marines ; a "Blaxland" acting manager of the branch of a commercial bank, whose forefathers were in possession of the Isle of Thanet before the Norman Conquest, are cases in point which the first turning of the pages reveals. One of the earliest entries in the volume is the name of Sir James Lee Steer, the speaker of the Legislative Council of Western Australia, whose eldest brother now holds land in Surrey, upon which the family have lived without interruption since the Conquest. Many a collateral branch has dropped out of sight in the course of 800 years in England, but this third son has founded a new family in Australia, which can, for all time, claim its right to a name which is inscribed upon the Doomsday Book.

The story of the collapse of the lady cricketets has now been made known more fully. It reflects very seriously on the managing officials, who are to be brought to book by the parents of the girls—people in a good station of life. The salaries arranged to be paid ranged from 35s. to 50s. a week. Early in the year the tour was abandoned because the girls could only get about three shillings a week, and they were finally landed in London practically penniless. The directors of the Association explained that their affairs were in the Bankruptcy Court, and that the three years contracts were so much waste paper. Eventually each got thirty shillings, and a new tour was organised, commencing at Sheffield, then visiting Leeds and Manchester. At the latter place "good gates were the rule, but payment of salaries was made an exception. Things went from bad to worse, and when the girls got to Barrow they were most of them without resources, and even without food." It must be remembered that the lady cricketers were well educated and, hitherto well-nurtured. At Birkenhead they struck, and Michel, the manager, called in the police, who promptly told him to pay the salaries. He made a slight advance, and the tour was continued. At Llandudno the girls were paid three shillings each, and at Rhyl five shillings. But they landed at Liverpool "with no breakfast, no money, a journey to Douglas and a long day's play before them." The worst was yet to come, as at Douglas they were absolutely without money. They had used all their resources, and some of them had to exist upon bread and butter and a pennyworth of nuts for a whole day. Finally, they were brought back to Derby, put in the train, and landed at St. Pancras, as on a former occasion, penniless.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the Mill premises, Sopari Baug, Parel, Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

Your Directors have much pleasure in placing before you the Twentieth Annual Report on the management of the Morarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Mills, together with the audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 30th June 1891, viz. 1890-91. It is gratifying to have to note that the Company's gross profits amount to Rs. 2,61,218-0-6, inclusive of Rs. 380-13-3, on account of last year's balance. This result your Directors cannot but consider as satisfactory. Out of the aforesaid sum of Rs.2,61,218-0-6 your Directors have written off Rs. 60,000 on account of depreciation of machinery. There then stands Rs. 2,01,218-0-6 as the amount of net profits for the year. But Rs. 80,500 have already been paid away in ad-interim dividends for the half year ending 31st December 1890, at Rs. 70 per share, and this leaves for disposal Rs. 1,20,718-0-6, which your Directors recommend may be dealt with as under :—I. To be paid as Dividend at Rs. 75 per share, raising the total Dividend for the year to Rs. 145 per share, being 14½ per cent. on the paid-up shares Rs. 86,250. II. "Replacement or renewal of Machinery," Rs. 16,000, III. "New Boiler Account," Rs. 10,000, IV. "Engine Account," Rs. 4,000. V. "Bonus Account," Rs. 4,000.—Total Rs. 1,20,250. VI. Balance to be carried to next year's Account Rs. 468-0-6 —Total Rs. 1,20,718-0-6. Your Mill premises, together with the machinery and ordinary contents, stand insured at Rs. 19,13,175. The Directors going out by rotation, in accordance with Clause 87 of the Articles of Association, are Messrs. Hurkisondas Nurotumdas and Lilladhur Jairam Narronjee, but they are eligible for re-election. In conclusion,your Directors would recommend to you the appointment, as usual, of two Auditors for the ensuing year, their remuneration being fixed at the same time.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, said :—Gentlemen,—You have no doubt felt that the report just read out presents matter for much gratification ; and it is very pleasing to me that, at the close of my fifth year of chairmanship, the Directors should be able to lay before you a little better account of the working of Morarjee Goculdas Mills than that of the last year. I consider it my duty as chairman of, the Board to observe that this favorable state of matters is attributable to the careful and zealous management of the Agents, and especially my esteemed friend, Mr. Virchand Dipchand, and to them our best thanks are due. The profits of the year (1890-91) amounted to Rs. 2,61,218-0-6, inclusive of Rs. 380-13-3 brought forward from last year's account (1889-90) ; and the manner in which it is proposed to be distributed will, I am sure, meet with your approval. The Dividend now payable, including the Rs. 70 already disbursed for the previous half year ending 31st December 1890, amounts to Rs. 145 or, Rs. 14½ per cent. on the paid up capital, and this, after providing for depreciation, and repairs or renewals of machinery, &c. &c., I may add that the Directors and the Agents go on paying attention to the necessity of keeping your Mill in good working order and of replacing by new machinery such portions of the Mill as are worn out by time. In conclusion, I trust you will find that everything possible has been done by us to advance the interests of the shareholders, and that we have not been unmindful of the trust reposed in us. Gentlemen, I have done, and with your leave I beg to propose that the directors' report just read be adopted and that the audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Accounts already circulated among the shareholders be taken as read and passed.

The report and the audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 75 per share was declared for the second half year ending 30th June 1891, payable on and after the 20th inst. Messrs. Harkissondas Narotumdass and Lilladhur Jairam Narronjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Dwarkadas Oodowjee and Ruttonjee J. Furdonjee Parakh were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. The best thanks of the shareholders were tendered to the directors, and the secretaries, treasurers, and agents for their very satisfactory and able management of the Company's affairs. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary general meeting to pass a special resolution, striking out the word "five" in clause 80 of the Articles of Association and substituting the word "seven" in its stead. The resolution was duly proposed and passed ; and the meeting terminated.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

Her Majesty's Troopship Malabar, Captain John G Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 16th September, calling at Queenstown on the 18th, Malta on the 26th, Port Said on the 30th, and Suez on the 1st October. She has brought the K Battery, R H A, 49th Field Battery, R A, and drafts, consisting 50 officers, 16 ladies, 14 officers' children, 1,073 men, rank and file, 54 women, and 51 children. During the voyage one child died of natural cause. She passed H M Troopship Euphrates, homeward bound, on the 10th instant. The Malabar experienced fine weather throughout. The following are the names of the officers :—

From Portsmouth.

Major and Col C T Barrow, D S O, 2nd Scott Rifles	2nd Lt G C Burn, 2nd Gloucsr
Surgn-Major and Mrs W B Allen, Medl Staff	2nd Lt A M Cowie, 2nd Rl Sussex
Major W S Clarke, 1st Worcester	2nd Lt G S Cookson, 2nd Rl Sussex
Capt and Mrs E A Lambert, R H A	2nd Lt N W Barlow, 2nd Hants
Surgn-Major and Mrs A T J Lilly and child, Medl Staff	2nd Lt J Ducat, 2nd N Lanc
Surgn-Capt A E Smithson, Medl Staff	2nd Lt C S Harris, 2nd Y L I
Qr-Mr Lieut B N Spraggett, Gloucester	2nd Lt G G Ottley, 2nd Y L I
Lieut K Graham, R H A	2nd Lt C C Herbert-Stepney, K R Rifles Corps
Lieut C H de Rougemont, R H A	Revd F Vincent, Chaplain Dept
Lieut B H Boucher, 1st Hants	Revd S Hailstone
Lieut R Combe, R H A	Mrs Trevon, wife of Surgn Capt H O Trevor, Medical Staff
Lieut D H Drakes-Brickman, R M L Infy	Mrs Forbes, wife of Capt E E Forbes, Indian Staff Corps
Lieut and Mrs T W Brumley, and 4 children, Ordnance Dept	Mrs Lane, wife of Capt S W Lane, and child, R A
Lieut R J Bentinck, Indian Staff Corps	Mrs Gough, wife of Capt S C Gough, Indian Staff Corps
Lieut L K Carlyon, 1st North Stafford	Mrs Brown, wife of Lt C A Brown, and 2 children, Indian Staff Corps
2nd Lt F P C Reily, 2nd R Lanc	Mrs St Sanders, wife of Lt G H St Sanders & 2 children, Indian Staff Corps
2nd Lt W M C Crowe, 2nd Warrick	Mrs Heymer, wife of Qr-Mr and Lieut E Heymer, and 2 children, 16th Lancers
2nd St F M Gillespie, S Wales Borders	Miss A Watkins, Indian Nursing Service
2nd Lt E W Mc R Ballantyne S Wales Borders	Sister St F C Laing, Indian Staff Corps
2nd Lt L R G Walker, 2nd Rl Innis Fusls	

From Queenstown.

Capt and Btn Major Lord F Fitzgerald, 4th K R R Corps	Capt C E How, 1st Worcester
Major A W Rochefort, R A	Lieut L J F Shepherd, R A
Major J W Hughes Hallett, 2nd Seaforth High	Lieut and Mrs G W Dundas and child, 1st Bedford
Surgn-Capt S J Rennie, Medl Staff	Lieut C E Green, 1st Rifle Bde
Surgn-Capt H O Trevor, Medl Staff	Lieut J F Wolsley, 1st Chesr
Capt G N Dauglish, 1st East Kent	2nd Lt E E Bonsfield, 2nd S W Borders
Capt R D Vizard, 2nd Mancr	2nd Lt R Roper, R A
Surgn-Capt R J W Mawhinny, Medical Staff	2nd Lt G Henderson, R A
Surgn Capt C Dalton, Medl Staff	2nd Lt G Bailey, 2nd Middlx
	2nd Lt V H S Scratchley, 1st K R R Corps
	2nd Lt G V Hordern, 1st K R R Corps

Colonel Drew, commanding the 1st London Engineer Volunteers, applied some time ago for permission to form a field company in connection with his corps. This permission has now been granted. Field companies are to be formed on the same terms as batteries of position. Each "field company" will receive a special allowance of £100 per annum. Four times in the year, including the inspection, the company will be required to appear on parade with 22 horses, including four teams with wagons. The company must undertake to produce, when required, the full compliment of horses necessary for its service in the field, to provide for the safe custody and preservation of the carriages and equipment, to keep the same clean and fit for service, and only to take the carriages out for drill purposes in the neighbourhood of head-quarters, at regimental camps, or for authorised attendance at reviews and field-days.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SIND ZEMINDARS.

The following are the remarks by the Commissioner in Sind, Mr. H. E. M. James, to a deputation from the Sind Mahomedan Association, to which we referred yesterday, in reference to the growing indebtednes of the Zemindars of that Province :—A very important question to which you allude is the impecuniosity of the zemindars and the way their landed estates are being swallowed up by the Hindu userers. I am indeed afraid that there is a certain amount of foundation in the statement that Mahomedan zemindars' landed estates are gradually being dissolved. I have obtained statistics from various parts of the country, and find that the sales of land by Mahomedans to Hindus are increasing, and there is no question that the zemindar class is not as prosperous as a great many other classes in Sind. Of course you know we have done a great deal for them. We got their estates cleared once, but they are again falling into insolvency. That the large landowners should be unprosperous, while the whole of Sind is prospering, is to me a source of great regret. The Government has done everything in its power, for it has spent on the average 16 lakhs of rupees a year during the last 20 years, on cannals new and old (9 lakhs on the annual clearance and 7 lakhs on improvements) and on all sides you see extended cultivation. But, as I say, amongst the large zemindars, except a very few, real prosperity is infrequent. The revolution that is going on in the transfer of zemindars' land to others is not, taking the country as a whole, bad or altogether to be regretted. I find several large Hindu landholders have come into existence who are most highly spoken of for their consideration for their tenants, and for their energy in cultivating their lands. What is more, in place of the laage zemindars a class of small cultivators both Mahomedans and Hindus, is arising, very hard-working and thrifty, in fact the kind of people who are the back-bone of rural France. It is a favourable sign that this class should be growing. Still, I am bound to say, that I regret the decay of the old families, and although I have no doubt an enormous amount of it is due to the improvidence, carelessness, and wastefulness of the zemindars themselves, yet I do think that Government might do more to save them from the effects of borrowing, seeing that borrowing occasionally is a necessity. Government requires its land revenue to be paid in cash, and after a bad season, or before he has realised his produce the zemindar has often to go to a banker for his assessment or for cash to advance to his tenants. I have heard that owing to their having gone to the bunnias and got entangled in their books, really hard-working, thrifty zemindars are in danger of going to the wall, while one officer has described to me the zemindars at large as the mere stewards of bunnias' estates. It is plain, and if you could get that remedied, you would be rendering a great service to the zemindars, that great part of the evil is due to our faulty law and procedure for the recovery of debt, which seems to me and always has seemed to me the worst feature of the British administration in India, and I don't hesitate to say so in public. What we have done is this : We have introduced the same system here that works perfectly well in England without considering the different circumstances of the two countries. If a zemindar goes to a bunnia and borrows money from him, the bunnia keeps a running account at 24 to 36 per cent., and rather dissuades repayment than otherwise. He prefers compound interest and fines for non-punctual repayment to grow up till the whole sum approaches the value of the property pledged ; then the bunnia takes a deed from him for whatever he calculates the amount to be. What our law, and what our procedure then does, is this : The bunnia produces this deed in the court and the court accepts it as sufficient proof that the debt is really the amount stated in the bond. There was agrarian trouble in the Deccan sixteen years ago and the Government passed an Act ordering that when a money-lender applies for the recovery of a debt from a land-holder that the history and merits of the case should be gone into. Now, to one who is not lawyer, like myself, it would seem the natural business of a judge to go into the history and merits of every case, or how can he pass a just decision ? But in India generally we require no history, and no merits, the plaintiff has a paper, and that is considered conclusive evidence. This I know works terribly badly. The bunnia goes into court, files this document, there is a nominal notice sent to the defendant, and very often I have reason to believe that although by law great care should be taken to make sure that defendant is given it, the notice does not reach him. Even if it did the zemindar would probably do nothing, as he feels he is helpless, so judgment goes by default. So if you, gentlemen, could point out to the powers that be that this law and procedure does not work well, I am in hopes that the Government might listen to you. But you lawyers—I am addressing myself specially to Mr. Hussenally—you are so tied and bound by English legal ideas that I have no doubt you yourselves look upon this as a most daring innovation to propose. But the law was framed for a state of things perfectly different. In England when a man wants to borrow money he goes on market day to the country town to his lawyer, who knows exactly the state of his affairs, the value of his property, &c. His lawyer lends him so much money, probably the deposit of some well-to-do client, on very reasonable terms, and eventually as a rule the debt, is repaid. You very seldom hear of land in England being sold to pay off debts, hardly ever. Here in India the zemindar has got no lawyer, and if he went to a pleader, I don't think that in the long run he would get very much advantage. The bunnia would say "I have got all your former bonds. If you dont sign this new bond, I will sue on the old ones, and the result is that interest upon interest, compound interest upon compound interest accumulates, and is ordered by the Court to be paid without inquiry, and estates are sold off. I know of a case where a debt was contracted by a purda-nishin old lady which could not have exceeded two or three thousand rupees, and although the case was such a bad one that her friends fought it up to the High Court, that tribunal decided that in the face of the old lady's bond, which brought the debt to half a lakh or more, they could not help her. In another case where an uneducated landowner charged a bunnia with getting his signature to a deed by falsely stating the contents of it the bunnia admitted having accidentally made a mistake in his own favour of Rs. 400 or 500. If you could get the Government to alter the law for the recovery of debt, by making sections 12 and 13 of Act XVII of 1879 of general application, I believe you would be conferring the greatest service you could upon the zemindar and the people of India generally. It is possible also that section 320 and those following it of the Civil Procedure Code might be enforced in Sind with advantage.

A **New York** telegram says that a terrible duel has been fought at Laurel, Delaware. The son of a wealthy farmer named Williams, and Harvey Wells a notorious character, but of good family and education, met at a committee meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A bitter feud having existed between them, Wells pushed violently against Williams. Blows followed, and they were ordered to leave the meeting, but renewed the fight in the public road. Williams, though the smaller man getting the advantage, Wells drew a large knife, plunged it into his opponent's neck, inflicting a fatal wound. Pulling out the knife, Wells attempted to inflict a second wound in the neck, but the blow in the struggle fell upon Williams' back. In the meantime the latter had drawn a revolver and shot Wells in the groin. A terrific hand-to-hand conflict followed. Wells slashed with his knife a third time, stabbing Williams in the eye, while the latter fired and hit his opponent just under the heart. Wells started to run, followed by Williams but both men soon fell. Wells died before reaching home and Williams cannot recover. Intence excitement prevails in the vicinity. It is feared that the men's friends may continue the feud.

Ladies and gentlemen given to wearing rings bracelets, chains, or pins as personal adornments in England should take care that the trinkets are not ornamented with figures of rampant lions or any other real or imaginary animals which a zealous officer of Excise can construe into an armorial bearing, lest they find themselves haled before a magistrate for "bearing arms" without making the usual contribution to the nation Exchequer exacted for this luxury. Mr. Ernest Smith, auctioneer, has undergone such an ordeal at the Lambeth Police Court. An Excise officer called at his place the other day on a matter of business, and noticed that Mr. Smith wore a ring on which was engraved a "lion rampant." With an eye to business the exciseman asked him if he had a licence to "bear arms" as well as to auction goods and chattls. The response was in the negative. The auctioneer thought no more of the matter, until served with a summons commanding his attendance before Mr. Biron, Q. C., at Lambth, to explain his grave delinquency. All the excuse he could offer was that the heraldic animal was there when he bought the ring. Mr. Biron ordered a fine of £1 and 5s. costs—a decision which purchasers and wearers of jewellery will do well, like Captin Cuttle, to make note of.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood & teak wood French-polished house-hold furniture of the latest design, by Wimbridge and John Roberts, also English made furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, fancy door curtains, brass pedestal lamp, with beads shade, very rich Persian carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable large three-storied dwelling house, situated at the south side of Shaikhpura Road, in the town of Kapodvanj, in the District of Kheda.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., by order of the transfer mortgagee, and on account and risk of Vora Mahomedally Khanbhoy, Abdool Hoosein Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Khanbhoy, under power of sale given in the transfer mortgage bond, dated 24th February, 1891—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Shaikhpura Road, in the town of Kapadvanj, in the district of Kheda, and in the sub-district of Kapadvanji, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house of three stories, built with chunam and covered with tiles, standing thereon, and registered by the Municipality under No. —— and bounded on the east by the passage, beyond which is the house of Vora Khanbhoy Dosbhai Limriwalla, on the west by the house of Vora Ismailjee Shaikhbhoy, on the south by the house of Vora Miyasaheb Mahomedally Dosajee, and on the north by the Shaikhpura Road, and which said house is now and has been in the occupation of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors for the vendors, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c., AT PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE AND UNCLAIMED GOODS AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed goods.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. Bennett at Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity a grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 Second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 Strong palanquin office shigram.

1 bay Arab horse, 14-2½, very fast, goes in single and double harness.

1 second-hand strong victoria, with removeable coach box.

1 case Lady's boots will be sold in small lots at 1-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF TINNEVELLY (TUTICORIN) COTTON AND YARN DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Gun Powder Works Bunder, Mazagaon, on account of the concerned—

Ting F G F T-B G	50 full-pressed bales, Tinnevelly (Tuticorin) cotton.
Barcelona J M Co. Shanghai	31 bales, each 400lbs twist, No. 10s and 16s.

Damaged by sea-water in course of transhipment from the Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer "Nawab" to the on-carrying steamers "Hispania" and "Peshawar," respectively.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, next to Mr. Kane's bungalow, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, &c., &c, the property of J. MACLEAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SADASIV STREET, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction; on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Balcrishna Nillajee, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, messuage, tenement or dwelling house forming a portion of the Oart, called Pattuckwadi, with cocoanut trees or plantation thereon, situate, lying and being in Sadasiv Street, Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Govind Gungadhur Fudke, on or towards the west and north by the property of Hurichand Sadasivji, and on or towards the south by a public passage, and containing by admeasurement 438 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and are assessed in the books of the collector of land Revenue under No. 36, and which said piece of land or oart and dwelling-house are now in the occupation and possession of the the said Balcrishna Nillajee and his family.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Janardhan and Ardesir, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 14th, 1891.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT UPPER COLABA ON MILITARY WORKS' PREMISES.

Under instructions from Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Aboo, Sub-Contractor, and on account and risk of Thuker Khimjee Valabhdass, Military Works' Contractors, Messrs. SHERIFF SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., and on the above said place, building materials, consisting of wood, iron, lime, sand, mangroli tiles roofs, with tiles and wooden frames, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, October 14th 1891.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovate,
PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

MACHINERY.
REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR

Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Press Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000 I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

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FROM
ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from
Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Bombay;
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HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.................. Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra

WE are prepared to RE-STUFF the CUSHIONS of Billiard Tables with the very best Rubber. We also keep a stock of the best Billiard Cloths, Pockets, and other Accessories.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
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NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS ! WALERS ! ! WALERS ! ! !

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMBHARWADA, NEAR DOORGADEVIE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Ayeshabai, widow of the late Hajee Joosub Tar Mahomed Hajee Mahomed, and Ahmed Hajee Joosub, the mortgagors, the undermentioned property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of Coombharwada, near Doorgadevie, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2725, new No. 9737, old Survey No. 171, and new Survey No. 2-5631, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 290, and Ward No. 7639, admeasuring 163 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Coombharwada Street, near Doorgadevie, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the passage and the house of Sonar Narayen Chintoba, and on the south by the house of Bhandari Pandoo Luximon, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ayeshabai, widow, and Ahmed Hajee Joosub, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, below the office of Mr. N. M. Petit, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, gilt pierglasses, Brussels carpets, iron single and double bedsteads, one sweet-toned rosewood grand square pianoforte, handsome table and hanging lamps, also an invoice of fancy goods and table ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUALE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND KHATTERALLY LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bamnath Pandoorung Sao, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Chintoo Nana Warrick, in pursuance of the power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st day of October, 1887, and further charges, respectively, dated the 28th day of April, the 20th day of June, the 28th day of August, 1888, and 15th day of September, 1890.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises erected and bulit thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort, in the Island, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the oart called Dawalkhani, near Thakoordwar, in the street called Khatterwady Lane, on the western side thereof, containing by admeasurement twenty-seven feet in breadth and one hundred and one feet in length, be the same little, more or less, registerd in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax old No. 14, new No. 1121, old Survey No. 439, and new Survey No. 7564, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 1007, and street No. 9, which said hereditaments and premises are standing in the name of the said Chintoo Nana, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the east by the Khatterwady Lane aforesaid, on or towards the west by the oart of Haji Ebrahim Jittayker, on or towards north by the house of the late Balchrushna Canoba, and on or towards the south by the house of Ramchunder Kassinath, which said premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the said Chintoo Nana and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, solicitors for the mortgagee.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Munjee Mooraj, Nency Mooraj, and Fazal Mooraj, trading under the name of Mooraj Saya and Co., and on account and at the risk of Gangabai, widow of the late Munguldass Samuldass, and the heirs and legal representatives of the late Manordass Jumnadass, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of March, 1886, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the dwelling-house or range of building standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of Falkland Road, and eastern side of Patton Street, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Gangabai, Widow, Manordass Jamnadass, and also their tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 58, new Street Nos. 1, 3, 15 and ward No. 7860, standing in the name of Jamnadass Samaldass Bawa, deceased, admeasuring 304 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Nos. 2306, 2307 and 2307, and new survey No. 5089, standing in the name of the said Gangabai, widow of the late Mungoldass Samaldass, and Manordass Jamnadass, and bounded on the east by the property of Borah Abdoolla, on the west by the said Patton Street, on the north by the property of Saccaram Ramjee Mali and Pandoo Ramjee Mali, and on the south by the said Falkland Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 14th, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 13.

FRIDAY'S quotation of 94¾ for Consols in London continued to rule yesterday; and Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106½. The price of Bar Silver remained at 44 13-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents, at £75 and £75¼, respectively. In New York, also, Silver was unchanged in value at 97 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London the same as before, at 4·83½ dollars; and the United States Treasury bought half a million ounces at 97·40 to 97·50 cents. The Indian Council alloted 3 lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay yesterday, at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5 1-32d., the higher rates showing an advance of 1-32d. on the price obtained for the extra Bills on Bombay, placed on Saturday. Paris quotations come unchanged.

Bombay Linseed advanced 3d. per quarter, both on the spot and to arrive, to 42s 9d. ex-quay, in each position. Prices of Wheat show no change.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats steady, and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 15-16d.; but in Surats, "Good" Dholleras and Oomras, and "Good" Machine-Ginned Oomras were 1-16d. higher; while American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for all deliveries, excepting January-February for which the decline was 1-32d., the extreme quotations being 4 13-16d. for October, and 4 15-16d. for February-March. The day's Imports were *nil.* The Manchester Market was firm.

The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports yesterday were heavy, at 74,000 bales; and the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York declined 1-16 cent to 8 11-16 cents, while January Futures were 16 per points lower, at 8·84 cents. The Receipts of the new crop to date give the following comparison with the arrivals during the same period in last year and the year before:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts........	74,000	64,000	60,000
Two days' do.	120,000	110,000	105,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,156,000	1,231,000	1,086,000

A small business has been passing again to-day in our local market for the staple, and though prices are quoted as before, the feeling has become less steady. Exporters have bought 750 bales, made up of 300 Nugger, at Rs. 163-75; 200 Westerns, at Rs. 165; 150 Julgaum, at Rs. 162; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 156; while the Mills have taken only 350 bales, consisting of 200 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 172; 100 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 160; and 50 Pachora, at Rs. 157 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have not attracted much attention from shippers, transactions having been only moderate in the former market, and small in the latter; but the tone of both has been steady, and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton....................................	711	bales.
Wheat	51,154	cwt.
Linseed	4,647	„
Rapeseed	1,841	„
Ground Nuts	2,373	„
Castorseed	4,378	„

The Banks and Stock, Share, and Freight Markets have remained closed to-day for the *Dasera* holidays.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 12.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here this evening.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, OCT. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, arrived here this morning homeward bound.

COLOMBO, OCT. 12.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawar, with the China mails, arrived here from Bombay, this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera....................................	4

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight.	1-4 11-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	94¾
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4½ per cent. „	75¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	44 13-16

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 13.

Kaye, Major, Bengal, 1st Leinster Regt, on, leave, from Agra.

Sparks, Surg-Capt, Bengal, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 10.

Mcneill, Col, 14th Ms Infty, on furlough, to England.

OCTOBER 11.

Liddell, Lt, Bo, R E, off leave, to Kirkee.

OCTOBER 13.

Dalton, Surgn-Capt, Ms, Medical Staff on duty.

Rennie, Surgn, Capt, Bengal, Medical Staff, on duty, to Peshawar.

Heymer, Lt, Qr-Mr, Bengal, 16th Lancers, off leave, to Lucknow.

Buncher, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Hants, from Depot, to Barrilly.

Allin, Surg-Major, Bengal, Medical Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

Green, Lt, Bengal, 1st Battn, R Bde, off leave, to Ranikhel.

Smithson, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, Medical Staff, on duty.

Mawhinny, Surgn-Capt, Bengnl, Medical Staff, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

M C K Ballantyne, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd S W Board, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th October, 1891.

1. Glengarry caps and badges for the Adult Companies are ready for issue and can be obtained on application at Head-quarters between 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. No caps will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th October, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

To-day, at 7 a.m.—10th R. M. L. Gun drill for both Companies at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Friday, at 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.

Thursday, at 5-15 p.m.—Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

2. On Saturday next, the 17th instant, No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Oyster Rock, Fort, for drill at the 10th R. M. L. Guns.

No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 4-30 p.m. for 10th R. M. L. Gun drill. Dress—Drill order.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein Bangkok and Bangkok Saigon, right.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at six hours, thirty minutes on Thursday, 15th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th October, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.				Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.		Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	3	50	p.m.	7	55
Teheran	13	1	25	p.m.	0	35
Suez	13	1	45	p.m.	1	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 13th October, 1891.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta.........	..	35	..	9
„ Karrachee	..	13	..	9
„ Madras	..	16	..	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MOSCOW.

MARRIAGE.

GUBBAY—POLIAKOFF—September 22, at Moscow, Reuben, eldest son of A. M. Gubbay, Esq., of Paris and formerly of Bombay, to Zeneide, eldest daughter of his Excellency Lazare de Poliakoff, Councillor of State.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1891.

THE Indian Civilian who has poured out his griefs in the columns of the *Times* at all events knows how to wear his heart on his sleeve. There are not many of us with the candour to confess that we are unappreciated and misunderstood. Here, however, is a Briton of the right sort, who whines a little, it is true, but who whines in all honesty, and with a fine consciousness that if people cannot appreciate him it is their fault and not his. For after all he knows how to retort upon them with a scathing denunciation of the shortcomings of their own which blind them to his virtues. Triboulet launching out into invective against the courtiers of Francois Premier was scarcely more furious in retort. But into that part of the Indian Civilian's case we need not go. The Bengal newspapers have done all that need be done to show up the wickednesses and weaknesses of the English at home, and their indictment is scarcely made heavier by the charges of priggishness, vulgarity, and frivolity which are added to it by the civilian on furlough. With the "offensive-defensive" part of his case then we need not greatly trouble ourselves. All our concern is for him and those of his order who on retiring to their native land find themselves *declassés*, unappreciated, and almost ostracised. He returns to England after eight years' service in India, only to find that people do not quite know what to do with him or what to think of him. Some wonder what he can be got to eat, as though in exile he had taken to the ways of the farther East, and sharks' fins and roast dog must be got for him. Others wondered why he had not become of dusky hue; others—such small return does one get for a life of prudent abstinence—wanted to know what an Indian official could mean by going home without the usual token of a too liberally-irrigated liver. By some he was set down as a heathen and an outcaste because he showed no enthusiasm for missions, and had views of his own about Exeter Hall evidences of the progress of the mission cause. His politics, too, did not please his home friends. The Radicals amongst them, who of course know all about the matter, would not look at him because he distrusted "count of heads" as indicating the way of sense and safety in governing two hundred millions of Asiatics. People will not even pay him the compliment that Miss Honeyman paid to little Clive Newcome, that "he speaks English perfectly." Oscar Wilde, who thought the Atlantic disappointing, branded his class as vulgar, and less confident estimates of the Anglo-Indian community hinted that in the matter of morals men and women are no better than they should be. To this has to be added a suspicion which in moments of confidence was brought to light that the class to which this much injured holiday seeker belonged work too little and are paid too much.

This is all as sad as it is sincere. But let no one think that the correspondent of the *Times* is the original inventor of all these griefs. How long ago was it that James Binnie, Esq., formerly Collector in the Service of the Honourable East India Company, went home from Bengal only to find that life in England was not all that he expected it to be? And what was it that made Colonel Thomas Newcome decide upon another spell of service in India, but grief akin, to those that have just found expression in a two column letter in the *Times*! Was Lady Anna Newcome more appreciative of the qualities of an Indian Civilian than the puzzled hosts who mingle their hospitality to visitors from India with such a perverse ignorance of the work and ways of a Collector; and would Mrs. Hobson Newcome have shown such a provoking preference for Polish Counts and Roumanian Boyars if she had had a juster sense of the merits of her brother-in-law just landed from Calcutta? Nearly forty years ago Thackeray had struck the whole gamut of the returned Anglo-Indian's grief, and in reading the Indian Civilian's letter we seem to be listening again to what Colonel Thomas Newcome had said years ago in patient bitterness of heart. Have things greatly changed since then? In some respects they have, for better as well as for worse. The Anglo-Indian, if he enjoys the mercies of the Covenant at all events, has himself to thank if he finds on his return to England that he is out of touch with his fellows. We are threatened with arrangements by which men who have the good luck to be High Court Judges, or barristers blessed with big fees, may count upon spending at least twenty afternoons every year on the shady side of Pall Mall. This will be the fortune of few—if indeed it be conceded even to them—but the Indian Civilian who allows eight years to pass before he returns to England has chiefly himself to thank if the world seems strange to him and he seems strange to the world when he goes back to it. Really it is waste of good material for such a one to plead for kindlier recognition at home because he belongs to a class who out here are given to hospitality, to good works, and to the service of man. Indian Civilians by the dozen go home, and without setting out their virtues in any way manage to get English and Scotch constituencies to send them into Parliament in the belief that, in the terms of Sir Richard Temple's certificate, they are "devilish clever fellows." Testimonials to character are usually put in after conviction, and it would have been as well if all the virtues of the Service had been kept in the background until all the vices alleged against it had been proved. People, it seems, have been reading Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and have accepted him as an authority on Anglo-Indian manners. Is that why the Indian Civilian finds here and there the cold shoulder turned against him? We hope not, for has not Mr. Kipling conclusively demonstrated that outside the Services there is no salvation for India? Besides, English readers are beginning to awaken to the non-realism of realist pictures of society, their wild defiance of proportion, and their uselessness as a means of depicting anything outside a narrow range of episode. For all that has been written against him the Indian Civilian ought to be better known in England than he used to be, and we doubt if the complaint of the *Times* correspondent will find many echoes.

Things have, however, changed for the worse as well as for the better. The Indian official is in more frequent touch with his friends; but so he is with his enemies. The enormous interest which is taken in his work by strange gentlemen from England who pass from one Presidency town to another, and pick up what they can learn to his detriment from "well-informed" people who never pass beyond the city walls, is not altogether to his advantage. They come with the best of intentions towards mankind in the abstract, but with the worst of intentions towards the concrete humanity represented in the Covenanted Civilian. Perhaps they will deny this, but as they come with the set purpose of showing that the nine hundred Covenanted Civilians can with advantage be supplemented by as many native officials their denial will not count for much. Are we to suppose, however, that by patient perseverance in philanthropic maligning the inquiring cold weather traveller is turning the hearts of his countrymen at home against the Indian civilian? We trust not. Yet the "Indian Civilian" of the *Times* writes as though the bad things that Mr. Schwann and gentlemen of that class have said about him, had sunk deep into the hearts of the English people. He denies that in this country we call our neighbours "niggers—" (the usual anathematical adjective we leave out, though Mr Schwann must see the phrase in full, or he will not understand it.) Everybody knows we do nothing of the kind, though Mr. Schwann is said to cling to an opinion of his own upon the subject. Why then devote a long paragraph in vindication of the mildness of Anglo-Indian manners? The Chinese have lately charged the missionaries with uttering incantations over children in the mission schools, and so making them blind, and deaf, and dumb. We hope the missionaries when they go on furlough will not be so coldly received in consequence that it will be necessary for them to write to the *Times* to repudiate the charge, and to satisfy their friends at home that they did not part company with all the virtues when they passed Suez. Perhaps after all the cause of the correspondent's disappointment lay as much with himself as with the society in which he found it so difficult to comfortably resume his place. Men have been known to go home and, even within sight of the Southdowns, to say that English mutton was not as good as it used to be before they came out to India, from which we may see how large a part in life is allotted to its subjective elements. Podophyllin in such a case as that would powerfully tend to reconcile the home-coming wanderer with his environment, and perhaps in the intellectual and moral pharmacopœia there may be something analogous to it—something at all events better than writing a letter to the *Times*.

A CONTEMPORARY, whose knowledge of trans-frontier affairs was recently shown in a declaration that there is no such place as Khuskh where the Russians were said to be making a depot, has been quite impressed by the marvellous celerity with which the Marwaree bazaar at Calcutta gets news in advance of the mail. We were informed that these omniscient people maintain with every appearance of conviction that there has been quite recently a collision on the Little Pamir between Russian and Afghan soldiers, and that the latter had got the worst of it. This intelligence was supposed to have outstripped the official telegraph, and given rise to a great deal of interested comment in the bazaar. It so happens that in the *Times* of September 25, which arrived by the last mail, there is the plain, and, we may assume, the unvarnished tale of a collision between Cossacks and Afghans on the Little Pamir. But the fight—if fight it may be called, where one side pinions sleeping men, and the other submit to be pinioned—did not take place within the last month as alleged. In the year 1889 the identical Captain Gromtchevski, who is now once again heard of, was exploring the territory near the upper waters of the Aksu, a river which has its rise in a lake on the Little Pamir, and is now regarded as the principal head stream of the Oxus. This fact does not appear to have been known in 1872 to Prince Gorstschakoff and Lord Clarendon when they agreed that the upper waters of the Oxus "to Lake Victoria" should be the dividing line between British and Russian spheres of influence. Nor did either of those statesmen know that north of the Oxus, the Amirs of Kabul claimed and have held—as best they could—Shignan and one or two other tracts. Subsequent explorations by British officers connected with Sir Douglas Forsyth's Yarkand mission, and more recently by Russian officers, have traced the Aksu with only too much success for the general confusion of antecedent ideas of international boundaries in a region which is described as consisting of rolling plateaus some fourteen thousand feet high on which it is very difficult for man or beast to breathe. But to return to Captain Gromtchevski whom we have left in 1889 at the confluence of the Aksu and the Istagh—and has availed himself of this little digression to explore not only the basin of the Upper Oxus, but to carry his survey across the Hindu Khoosh into the basin of the Indus, exploring regions unknown even to our own officers—it is necessary to explain that he was stopped by Chinese officers. They were apparently easy going officials, for on the receipt of some presents they gave permission to him to continue his journey. He crossed the water-shed between the Aksu and the Wakhan Daria. At Bosai-Gombaz, eighty miles as the crow flies from Gilghit, he learned that the Afghans had sent a military detachment to seize him. He turned to the south-east, and bivouacked in a valley. At night he saw the Afghan camp fires, and resolved to forestall them. It was raining heavily and the night was dark, his Cossacks crept close to the Afghan camp, and captured the picket, which was disarmed and on pain of being shot the Afghans were induced to act as guides and give all necessary information. The Kilik Pass over the Hindu Khoosh was crossed and found to be of easy passage even for carts. Dr. Leitner will be interested to hear that the traveller with his willing guides visited Hunza Nagyr, where he received from the ruler, the doctor's old friend, a friendly welcome. Continuing his explorations the Captain with the terrible name was eventually stopped by the emissaries of Colonel R. P. Nisbet, the British Resident in Cashmere, who explained that he was acting under instructions. The writer in the *Times* rightly esteems this barring of the door after the steed of knowledge had been stolen, and nothing more worth having was left to be known, as a mistake. It has furnished Captain Gromtchevski with a grievance and doubtless suggested to him to pass on the rebuff the other day to Captain Younghusband, as intrepid an explorer as himself, who, he acknowledges, treated him with exceptional civility on a former occasion when they met in Yarkand. When we come to understand the real truth about that perfectly uninhabitable, and for strategical purposes quite impossible, region which adventurous spirits like Captain Younghusband and Captain Gromtchevski loved to explore, there is little reason to imagine that either of them will fall out upon the roof of the world. The Russian quite feelingly relates that the churlishness of Colonel Nisbet's "emissaries" in repressing access to more or less isolated territory brought him to the point of starvation. Imagine a military expedition crossing the Pamir with the certainty of getting something more than the cold shoulder at the end of its journey!

ALTHOUGH at the close of the recent manœuvres in Hampshire our soldiers were complimented on their efficiency and the smartness with which they had acquitted themselves, it has long been felt that the British Army is far from being all that could be wished. While it has been demonstrated by their manœuvres that the French Army is well balanced and a sufficient engine of defence, correspondents, qualified to express an opinion, have not hesitated to declare that the English Army Corps was wanting in numbers and without any proportionate complement of cavalry. The ranks were filled with weedy, undeveloped boys whom ordinary marches exhausted, while the French infantry revealed an astonishing power of marching and endurance. To these disparaging comments on our soldiers force is lent by the official returns which were published a few days before the mail left. The effective strength of the Army during the past year has averaged 209,221 officers and men, of whom more than half are in England—a deficiency of 4,602 to complete the establishment. Some of the home papers have slightly sensational articles, headed "Our Vanishing Army." But the term cannot quite justly be applied. True the number is less than it was a year ago, but in 1871 the average strength was as low as 192,665; in 1876 it had declined to 184,433. Then a gradual rise set in, a fall rapidly succeeding, and the number falling in 1883 to 181,971. By 1888, however, the average had reached its highest point, the returns showing 211,105; now it is again declining. Trade has been good, and the Army if anything less inviting. Mere numbers, however, do not form so serious a consideration as the manner in which those numbers are kept up. The average strength is likely to be maintained at its present level, but the returns show a marked deterioration in the physique of the men. During 1890 not less than 1,195 were under the age of seventeen years, and 15,386 between eighteen and nineteen, the total from seventeen to twenty being 23,303, while those of twenty years and upwards were but 8,085. In regard to height and chest measurement few of them were fit for cavalry or artillery; 5,062 came below 5ft. 4in.; 4,437 men less than 33in. in chest measurement and 8,285 under 120lbs. in weight. These are supposed to be minimum limits, but the "growing youth" clause is stretched to the utmost by recruiting officers, who are very reluctant to reject any man offering himself for enrolment. Mere human weeds such as these cannot be expected to endure many minutes' exercise with a 14lb. rifle, and little wonder need be expressed that they were unable to stand a fourteen miles forced march, and that in review order. Our army is notoriously the most expensive in Europe, but, as we have previously urged, the time has undoubtedly approached when the question of pay and allowances, as well as period of service should once more be gone into. The short service system is now almost universally condemned, and military members of Parliament may be expected to begin an agitation with a view to its abolition. The question of pay and allowances, as our Deolali correspondent pointed out the other day, urgently demands readjustment. Vexatious stoppages are giving cause for great discontent, and rendering the service unpopular; the short service system denudes the army of its "growing youths" just when they are becoming useful.

THE letter from the Nizam to his Minister which was published at the beginning of last week, while it necessarily struck most people as an unusual and remarkable document, was interpreted by those who knew what attempts were being made to dissuade his Highness from appearing before a Commission as a by no means superfluous vindication of his determination. It was well known to not a few persons that there were people interested in persuading him that it would be against his dignity as a reigning prince to give evidence—people who wished little good to his Highness perhaps, but who certainly wished much ill to the Nizam's Minister and to the nobles now in power in Hyderabad. The letter has been objected to, so far as we are aware, only by a Calcutta contemporary, to whom the necessity of exposing and defeating, as the Nizam's Manifesto has done at one stroke, an astute but rather too clever conspiracy against Sir Asman Jah and his colleagues seems to be of no moment. Most people, however, will think that the Nizam has done a very proper thing in exposing in this effective way an attempt to take advantage of the diamond episode for political purposes. It is certainly straining its language to contend, as the Calcutta paper does, that his Highness has gone out of the way to declare the guilt of the defendant in the case, and to pretend that this looks very much like contempt of court. A much nearer approach to that particular form of indiscretion is made by the Nizam's critic himself, who utters warning words as to the very different effect that the evidence that convinces the Nizam and his advisers may have on the jury, and then reminds him that the charge may be "very difficult of proof," that "there are many people who do not say that the accused is guilty or innocent, though they may have conviction quite as strong as that of the Nizam and his advisers," and that "there is not much gained, there is reason to believe, by pressing the point against the accused unduly." The Calcutta paper, which thus pretends to play the part of *amicus curiæ*, concludes by a suggestion for a compromise—for "a reasonable settlement," to use his own words. The proposal would not claim special notice had it not coincided with telegraphic suggestions from Calcutta,—coming from one of whom it might well be asked "*que diable allait il faire dans cette galere?*—for a withdrawal of the prosecution. These, we understand, were made to the Nizam, to the Revenue Secretary, and others, and, as we have said, their coincidence with the appearance of this strange attack upon the Nizam and his advisers is very noteworthy. The would-be mediator forgets that amongst the Powers in Europe it is a canon of high politics never to mediate between belligerents until one or both parties ask for the friendly offices of a third. It would have been well if this wholesome rule had been adhered to in this case. As it is the intervention might have been mischievous, and is certainly ineffective.

LEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CAINE'S INDIAN INFORMANT.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Pall Mall Gazette publishes without com- e reply of Mr. Caine's Madras informant charges of exaggeration made against him in ting the distress in the Madras Presidency. ays that Lord Wenlock visited the suffering districts under newspaper pressure, and quotes the Governor's statement that four persons died of starvation as an important admission because so many die of disease due to starvation.

THE DISRUPTION OF THE IRISH PARTY.

A PARNELLITE MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

nifesto has been issued by the Parnellite to the Irish people announcing their de- to uphold the national freedom and to e struggle until unity is re-established dependent Parliamentary party restored. vention of representative Irishmen is to be called to devise means to achieve the programme of their late leader. The manifesto also says that the Parnellites can have no fellowship with the seceders who have disrupted the Irish party, with calumny and hounded to death the man of their race.

R. CAINE AND HIS INFORMANT.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The name of Mr. Caine's Madras informant does not appear in the letter published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE INDIAN MAIL TRAIN.

guard of the mail train was the only person injured in the collision near Brindisi.

THE RELATIONS OF RUSSIA AND ITALY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 13.

M. Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is staying in Italy, will pay a visit to King Humbert to-day at the town of Monza, in company with the Marquis de Rudini, Italian Premier. The Czar has authorised the visit, which is regarded as evidence of his Majesty's peaceful resolutions.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

The Treasury to-day purchased 500,000 ounces of silver at 97·40 to 97·50.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 13.

The steamship Rosetta, with the English mails of the 2nd instant, left here at 10 a.m., to-day, for Bombay.

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THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE ANDAMANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

Colonel Cadell, Chief Commissioner of the Andamans', successor next April will probably be Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Jails.

COLONEL BANOFF.

Colonel Banoff was the Russian Officer in command of the advanced detachment on the Pamir who ordered Captain Younghusband to leave peremptorily in Central Asia. His fame is unknown.

THE VICEROY AT KASHMIR,

H. E. the Viceroy will experience an early winter in Kashmir. Snow on the hills beyond Baramula is reported to have fallen already.

THE DISTRICT COMMANDS.

The following recommendations have been made to the Government by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief:—For the first class district commands, likely to fall vacant next spring,—Lord Frankfort to take command at Mian Mir; Sir Robert Low, at the Presidency; General Nairne, at Meerut; and Sir W. Lockhart at Lucknow. For the second class districts—Brigadier-General Graham, now in Burma, will go to Rohilkhund; Colonel A. P. Palmer, from Sialkot, succeeding him at Myingyan; Brigadier-General Collett goes to Peshawar and Colonel Channer to Assam as stated before.

THE INDIAN NURSING SERVICE.

In the Indian Nursing Service the following promotions have taken place:—Miss Betty, to be Lady Superintendent; the Misses Harris, Latch, Beresford, Moore, Hislop, and Wildman to be Acting Superintendents.

THE TEN-BARRELLED NORDENFELDT GUNS.

The four ten-barrelled Nordenfeldt guns, now in the Murree Hills, with which the Seaforth Highlanders have been equipped with since the 1888 Black Mountain Expedition are with ten thousand rounds of ammunition, and are to be sent up to Gilgit.

PRINCE GOLITZYNE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Prince Golitzyne, who is expected at Leh, has from the English Embassy at St. Petersburg a passport empowering him to enter India. He was at Marghelan formerly, and is described as a keen traveller.

A BANK UNDERMINED.

The bank in front of the Chutter Manzil, Lucknow, is undermined by water, the *chabutra* which is broken across is falling into the river.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

H. E. the Governor was compelled to return to Coonoor last night in consequence of a heavy landslip; but resumed his journey this morning having to walk some distance.

A SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Justice Handley has given judgment in the case in which a Brahmin sued H. E. the Secretary of State for Rs, 65,000, being the value of diamonds alleged to have been abstracted from an insured post office parcel. The judge came to the conclusion that the case was not a true one.

THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 13.

The Commission sat on Monday at 1 p. m., when the examination of his Highness by Mr. Inverarity was continued.

Your Highness has said in your examination-in-chief that Mr. Jacob first mentioned the diamond nine or ten months ago to you?—Yes, I did.

Who was present on that occasion?—I don't remember who was present.

The next occasion when your Highness spoke to Mr. Jacob was at the time of the Mowla Ali Oorus?—Yes.

And the third occasion was when he showed your Highness the diamond?—Yes.

Were those the only three occasions on which your Highness spoke to him about the diamond?—Until Mr. Jacob came the fourth time there was no conversation between Mr. Jacob and myself about the diamond, except the three above-mentioned.

Which was the fourth occasion?—When he brought one diamond.

When did your Highness only speak to him about the diamond on three occasions out of the four?—I remember the conversation that took place on two occasions, but about the third I do not remember exactly.

At the conversation when Mr. Jacob returned from Bombay after six or seven days' absence who was present?—Abid was there, and no one else.

Mr. Woodroffe here stated that he has now got such of the telegrams and drafts of telegrams called for at the last sitting as have been found.

Mr. Inverarity said he will ask for them later on.

Mr. Inverarity. Has your Highness any memorandum in writing of what took place at that interview?—No.

Does your Highness say that the words "*passund ya na passund.*" were used at that interview?—Yes, certainly they were.

Did Abid show your Highness a telegram from Mr. Jacob in these words:—"Diamond bought, owners want half of the money to be deposited in the Bank before sending out, and if not approved of must forfeit £2,000. Please inform the Nizam. Wire sharp if agreed to. They demand a prompt answer, otherwise they will withdraw their bargain. I leave for Hyderabad to-morrow?—I do not remember whether I saw the telegram, but he did inform me of a telegram of this purpose.

Did your Highness instruct Abid to send a reply in these words:—"It is not easy to deposit so much money in bank at once. Will see about the bargain when you come?"—I do not remember whether I saw such a telegram, but I may have seen it or heard of it.

Did your Highness give Abid instructions to send any such telegram?—As far as I remember I did not tell Abid to do so.

Did Abid show your Highness a telegram from Mr. Jacob in these words: "You misunderstood my telegram. Not at once. In three months. Must deposit by the end of June?"—I do not remember. Perhaps, I saw it.

Mr. Inverarity here said that the last three telegrams are dated 4th April, 1891. He next asked for the two telegrams from Mr. Jacob and the draft reply from Abid?

Mr. Woodroffe said that no notice to produce these has been given. He will have a search made?

Mr. Inverarity then asked for the documents called for by him at the last sitting.

Mr. Woodroffe produced four, which were put in.

Mr. Inverarity again asked that all telegrams or draft telegrams between Mr. Jacob and Abid or Ramchunder Rao that have been found by the prosecution may be put in.

Mr. Woodroffe produced seven telegrams and eleven drafts.

Mr. Inverarity looked at them, and put in all, but one draft, and subsequently put in that one, as the original was already in.

Mr. Inverarity: Did your Highness think the money was to remain in Mr. Jacob's name in the bank until your Highness had seen the diamond and approved or disapproved of it?—Yes, I thought this, and Mr. Jacob said so too.

Has your Highness anything in writing to show that?—I have got nothing of that in writing.

Did your Highness not see two models of the diamond?—I don't think I saw two.

Did not Abid show you a model as coming from Phanmull?—Perhaps, I may have seen it, but as far as I recollect I did not.

Your Highness has said that the model you got from Mr. Jacob remained in your possession until it was sent to Calcutta in the case. Was that in your own possession or in that of any servant?—In my own personal possession.

On the occasion when the diamond was shown to you was any one else present besides yourself, Mr. Jacob, and Abid?—No.

Was anything that took place on that occasion put into writing at or about that time?—No, nothing was written.

Did your Highness say to Mr. Jacob on that occasion, "to tell you friendly, I have some thought about it, better take it away!"—I did not say so.

Did not your Highness say that you liked the stone in every respect?—I have no recollection of saying so, but I said in an ordinary way it is good as diamonds go.

Your Highness has said that you knew Abid got commission on sales made to your Highness through him. Do you know what percentage he got?—I have not thought much about this, perhaps he got a percentage.

Did your Highness know what percentage he got?—The truth is I did not think about it.

Your Highness means you do not know what amount he got?—I think some people may have given him five, some four, and some three, but none more than ten per cent.

Was it with your Highness's consent that he asked commission up to ten per cent?—Not with my permission, but I understood he was taking it.

Does your Highness know what commission he used to get from Mr. Jacob?—I do not know, and I did not think about it; but he probably did take.

Did your Highness understand that he was taking it from Mr Jacob?—I thought that he was taking it.

Was the thirty lakhs of Government paper on which the 23 lakhs was raised your Highness's private property or State property?—My private property.

Is not one of your Highness's A.-D.-C.'s named Mahaboob Yar Jung?—Yes. Did he show your Highness a telegram that he had received from Mr. Jacob in these words: (Mr. Woodroffe objects) "Please ascertain if his Highness received a petition wired urgent. Don't inform Abid about this message?"—I think he did show it to me.

Mr. Inverarity said that the telegram was dated 29th July, 1891.

Mr. Woodroffe said he has not got it, but will enquire if there is such a telegram Exhibit A3.

(Abid's telegram to Mr. Jacob of the 26th July is read to his Highness.)

At what time of the day did your Highnness instruct Abid to send that telegram?—I do not exactly remember whether it was in the noon or evening.

About what time *andazi*?—After midday or after the afternoon *dopahar ya tin pahar ka bad*.

Has your Highness written a letter to your Minister regarding your giving evidence?—Only the letter I sent to the *jareeda* (*Government Gazette*) to be printed.

Was that letter your Highness's own composition or was it composed for you by any one?—I had it written by others in accordance with my wish.

(Mr. Woodroffe objected to all this about the proclamation as irrelevant.)

Who were the others?—My servants. Is it necessary for me to mention their names in this case?

Mr. Inverarity here asked if his Highness objected to give them.

His Highness said: If it is necessary to give them I will do so. I had the draft written by Vicar-ul-Mulk.

Mr. Inverarity: Were these words written by your Highness's approval—"The fact in brief is that Mr. Jacob came to me, highly recommended, and I was led to place in him greater trust than he deserved. The result was that he acted in such a manner that it became necessary to take criminal proceedings against him [redacted] that this could have been done in one of here. It was nevertheless found more expedient to institute proceedings at Calcutta with the result that the diamond was at once recovered together with a considerable sum of money from Mr. Jacob, and placed in deposit, and now Mr. Jacob himself was arrested, and only enlarged on bail pending his trial?"

(Mr. Woodroffe, without waiving his objections, interposed.)

Was the proclamation referred to published in the *jareeda* in English or Urdu?—In Urdu.

Mr. Woodroffe still further objected.

Mr. Inverarity then asked that the 6th para. in the Urdu proclamation be read to his Highness in place of the above.

His Highness then answered: "Yes, all of it."

(The proclamation in the *Gazette* of 2nd October was next put in, and the 6th paragraph marked.)

Was that proclamation translated into English by your Highness's orders?—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity called for a copy.

Mr. Woodroffe objected to produce one as being utterly irrelevant.

Was that published in the *Deccan Standard* by your Highness's order?—I don't remember.

Is the *Deccan Standard* a paper subsidized by your Highness's Government.

The interpreter here said he does not know how to render the word subsidize nearer than giving money by way of *muddut* or aid.

His Highness said he does not understand this.

Does your Highness' Government pay the expenses of publishing that paper (Mr. Woodroffe objected to all this as quite irrelevant)?—I don't know.

Did your Highness also say in para. 8 of the *jareeda* that it was your earnest desire that Mr. Jacob, whatever cause of complaint you might have against him, should have a fair trial, and the fullest opportunity of defending himself?—Yes.

And does your Highness really mean that?—Yes.

Your Highness has said in your examination-in-chief that you are the complainant in this case?—Yes.

Was an Urdu copy of the evidence of the witness in the Mägistrate's Court sent to you here?—No.

Has your Highness read the evidence given at Calcutta or a copy of it?—I have not read it, but I have seen it in the newspaper.

Have your Highness's officials not furnished you with a copy of the evidence given in Calcutta?—I don't remember.

Does your Highness then say that you have not read any copy of the evidence given in Calcutta?—As far as I remember I have not.

Has Abid been in constant attendance on your Highness since his return from Calcutta?—He comes and goes to me and his own house. He does not specially live here.

Has he since his return from Calcutta been attending to you the same as he did before he went to Calcutta?—Yes, the same as before.

Has he been coming to this palace with your Highness every day during the examination?—Yes.

Has your Highness spoken to Abid about the evidence given at Calcutta?—No, I have not asked him particularly about it.

Has Abid told your Highness what evidence was given at Calcutta?—The truth is as far as I remember he has not said anything particular to me about it.

Has he said anything to you about it?—I don't think he has.

Has any one told your Highness about the evidence that was taken at Calcutta? (Mr Woodroffe here objected as the question does not except communications between his Highness and his legal advisers which are privileged.)—As far as I remember no one else did.

Does your Highness know what evidence was given at Calcutta?—I have seen in the newspapers

Was that your only source of information?—No one gave any other.

Did your Highness read it in the newspapers when you saw it?—I had it read to me.

By whom?—I heard it read by Ramchander Rao in a summary way *sarasari torpur*.

What does your Highness mean by a summary way?—*Sarasari* is the common word. I mean I did not hear it several times. I heard it once.

And once only?—Yes.

Before your Highness gave evidence here did your Highness speak to any one about your evidenec?

(Mr. Woodroffe objected as the question does exclude his Highness's legal advisers)—I did not mention about my evidence to any one.

Was any writing prepared containing the evidence that your Highness was about to give?—Not that, but I sent for my solicitor, Mr. Hormusjee, and in a summary way made him write what I had to say not in the way of question and answer but in the form of a narrative.

Why did your Highness say not by way of question and answer?—With this intention that I might be rightly understood.

How did it occur to you that a doubt of that sort might be in the form of a question and answer?—I thought that it should not be thought that some one wrote and brought it to me.

Who suggested before you gave that answer that some one had written and brought to your Highness the document in the form of question and answer?—I said that of my own accord; no one suggested it.

Mr. Inverarity next stated that he closed his examination so far as this Commission was concerned, but he desired that a note be taken that he reserves examination as to points which he considers would not be useful except heard by the tribunal judging of the evidence, and that he expects after his Highness's proclamation as his Highness desires that Mr. Jacob should have a fair trial, and the fullest opportunity for defending himself, that his Highness will be present to be examined at the trial in the High Court.

Mr. Woodroffe stated that it is the intention of the prosecution to use if the Court so permits the deposition of his Highness given on this Commission, and that his Highness through Mr. Woodroffe expresses his readiness and willingness now to be examined on all and every matter whatsoever relevant to this case, and that it is impossible for him—regard being had to his position as head and ruler of the Hyderabad State to be present in Calcutta—to give his evidence in the Sessions Court.

BOMBAY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 13,

The following movements of troops in relief have been ordered by the Quarter-Master-General:—1st Bombay Lancers head-quarters and one squadron to march from Deesa to Neemuch on the 15th October; one squadron to march from Deesa to Nusseerabad on the 15th October *via* Oodeypore. Orders regarding the move of the remainder of the regiment will be notified hereafter. The 7th Bombay Infantry march to Burhanpur on the 14th October, where the regiment will entrain and rail to Nagpur arriving on the 25th instant; march thence on the 27th idem to Raipur. On arrival at Raipur two Companies will be railed the same day to Sambalpur Road, station marching thence to Cantonment. The remainder of the Detachment for Sambalpur to march from Raipur *via* Madras route. The 14th Bombay Infantry on relief about 26th December to march to Deesa; 20th Bombay Infantry head-quarters and four companies to march to Pahlanpur on 5th October, where they will entrain for Nusseerabad. Regarding the movements of the remaining four companies it will be notified hereafter.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

A serious railway collision occurred early this yesterday morning between the special train conveying Fillis' Circus from Mysore to Bangalore and a goods train when between Yelliur and French Rocks. Five natives, including two firemen, were killed, and twelve persons including the European driver were injured. The Circus Company escaped unhurt. The Station Master who gave line clear is reported to have absconded.

LORD WENLOCK'S TOUR.

E. the Governor of Madras left Ootacamund erday.

POONA STEEPLE CHASES AND CROSS COUNTRY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

FIRST DAY.

These races were brought off very successfully on the course near Yerrowda. The weather was hot in the afternoon, but in the evening it was fine. The races were well attended, the number of carriages on the ground were very large. H. E. Lord Harris was among those present. Everything passed off in a punctual and satisfactory manner, which must have been very pleasant to Dr. Bull, the honorary secretary, who worked very hard in bringing the meeting to a successful issue. The Band of the Lancashire Fusiliers was in attendance. Out of the first originated six races three had fallen through, and two new races were added which were filled better. Fortunately no serious accidents occurred. There were only two or three falls, which often takes place in such meetings. Three favourites and two outsiders won the races. The following are the results of the races:—

1st Race.—"The Tally-Ho Stakes." Rs. 199 added. A point to point race for all galloways 14 hands and under, which have never won a race of any description of the value of Rs. 50 added money. 14 hands to carry 11st 7lbs. W for I C B's allowed 7lbs; Galloways not ridden by their owners to carry 7lbs extra.—Distance about 3 miles.

Mr Moochool Shah's, g a gal Speed of Thought 11st 2 lbs, Capt Anderson	1
Col Rhodes', b a geld The Crow 9st 3lbs, Capt Randolph	2
Dr Henderson's, b a gal Erne 10st 13lbs, Capt Welman	3
Mr Stewart's, b aus m Waireka 11st 4 lbs, Owner	0
Col Leach's, c a gal Fritz 11st 2lbs, Capt Brownrigg.	0
Capt Fanshawe's, b a gal Friar 10st 3lbs, Owner	0
Mr Littleton's, c cb gal Moorghee 9st 13lbs, Owner	0

Betting: 1½ to 1 against Waireka and Speed of Thought; 3 to 1 against Fritz; 4 to 1 against Friar; and 8 to 1 against the rest.

Moorghee lead first followed by Speed of Thought close behind. All jumped well, and Fritz came up strongly as he was winning, but at the second jump he put his leg in the hole and fell. His rider soon picked himself up, but couldn't make up for the loss. Speed of Thought won easily.

2nd Race.—"The Indrayani Chase." Rs. 199 added. For all horses. W A C raised 2st. Maidens of the day allowed 7lbs.—Distance about 2 miles.

Mr MacCartie's, c aus g Gold 12st 1 lb, Mr Stewart.	1
Mr Stotherd's, g aus g Ptarmigan 11st 10lbs, Capt Welman	2
Dr Martin's, c aus m Meg 10st 7lbs, Mr Bidgood	3
Capt Peyton's, g aus m Favourite 10st 7lbs, Owner	0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Gold; and 4 to 1 against the rest.

A good start was made; and Gold, attended by Plarmigan, made the running the whole way round, the former winning in a canter by about six lengths. Captain Peyton had come back, both his stirrups giving way at the first jump.

3rd Race (at 5 p.m.)—"The Ganesh Khind Chase."—Rs. 500 added. For all galloways 13·3 and under. 13·3 to carry 11st. W for I Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs extra. English and Colonials 7lbs extra. Maidens of the day allowed 7lbs. C B's allowed 7lbs—Distances about 2 miles.

Mr Stewart's, c cb gal Safe Cure 9st 7lbs, Owner	1
Mr Richard's b a gal Rocking Horse 10st, Capt Anderson	2
Mr R C Brown's, ch a gal Punt 10st 6lbs, Mr Bidgood	3
Mr Littleton's, g a gal Soheil 10st 9lbs, Owner	0
Mr Gaussen's, c a gal Haute Ecole 10st 3lbs, Capt Welman	0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Safe Cure; 2 to 1 against Rocking Horse; 4 to 1 against Soheil and Haute Ecole; and 5 to 1 against Punt.

Safe Cure, closely followed by Soheil, made the running in half mile when Soheil's rider unfortunately fell over the jump before turning into home. Haute Ecole's rider followed suit; but Safe Cure had it all his own way and won as he liked.

4th Race.—"Substitution Point to Point Race."—Rs. 199 added. For all Arabs and C B's. Horses Arabs 11st, C B's 11st 7lbs; Galloways Arabs, 10st 7lbs, C B's 10st; Ponies 13·2 and under, Arabs, 10st, C B's 9st 7lbs; Penalties as in rule 6, for winners of any kind of race, Steeplechase or point to point race. About 3 miles. Entrance Rs. 6.

Mr Cookson's, g a h Silver Grey (late Buddah) 11st, Capt Welman	1
Capt Gordon's, br a h Newminster 11st, Owner	2
Mr Moochool Shah's, ch a gal Ormonde 10st 7lbs, Mr Stewart	3
Mr Carthew Yarstoun's, b a h Danube 11st 5lbs, Mr W Browne	0
Dr Bull's, c c b g Bulls Eye 11st 4lbs, Genl Gatacre.	0
Aga S Shah's, g a gal Shamrock 10st 7lbs, Capt Anderson	0
Colonel Rhodes', g a p Sir Victor 10st 5lbs, Owner	0

Danube and Sir Victor scratched. Mr. Grey's MakesLift also ran. Shamrock led for the first half mile, where Silver Grey came to the front without ever being headed and won comfortably by two lengths from Newminster. Ormande finished a length and a half behind Newminster.

Erne and Satara scratched. Colonel Rhodes' Sir Victor and Energy were added on to the list.

5th Race.—"The Scurry"—Rs. 99. About 3 furlongs. For all galloways 13·3 and under, the property of members of the W. I. and Poona Gymkhana Clubs. Colonials 13·3 to carry 11·7; Arabs 11·0; C B's 10·7. Weight for inches. Penalties as in Rule 6. Entrance Rs. 5. Post entries.

May, Capt Randolph	1
Capt Welman's, ch cb p Friendship 10st 5lbs, Owner	2
Col Symon's, b a p Switchback 11st	3
Capt Gordon's, c a p Firefly 10st 11lbs	0
Capt Peyton's, b a p Herodotus 10st 11lbs, Owner	0
Dr Henderson's, b a gal Erne 10st 11lbs, Owner	0
Mr Wells Cole's, w a p Satara 9st 13lbs, Mr Stewart.	0
Mr Fisher's, b a p Little Tich 9st 10lbs, Capt Anderson	0
Mr Lambert's, b cb p Tommy 8st 5lbs	0

Betting: Even on Little Tich; 3 to 1 against Firefly and Friendship; 6 to 1 against Switchback; 8 to 1 against Tommy; 10 to 1 against Sir Victor and Energy; and 20 to 1 against May.

This race was run in the dark. May won by a length from Friendship.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION, (POONA).

The second day's shooting of the Bombay Rifle Association's local meeting took place at the Wanowrie Rifle Range. A few officers turned out to witness the shooting. The morning was rather good, and the wind was not blowing hard as on the first day.

In Match 7, "Czarewitch," open to Officers, distance 600 yards, Lieutenant Young, Worcester Regiment, made 30 points; Major Rainsford, Worcester Regiment, 25 points; and Captain Beckham, 25th Bombay Rifles, 16 points.

In Match 8, "Czarewitch," open to British Volunteers only, distance 600 yards, the following top scores were made:—Color-Sergeant Whitty, Worcester Regiment, 34 points; Color-Sergeant Sallis, Worcester Regiment, 31 points; Private Hollings, Worcester Regiment, 30 points; Drummer Miles, Worcester Regiment, 30 points; and Private Broughton, Lancashire Regiment, 28 points.

Match 9 "Champions' Contest" distances 600 and 700 yards. In 600 yards Lieutenant Young, Worcester Regiment, scored 33 points; Sergeant Mann, Worcester Regiment, 31 points; Private Boswell, Worcester Regiment, 30 points; Sergeant Campbell, Lancashire Regiment 30 points; and Drummer Mills, Worcester Regimment, 30 points. In 700 yards Lieutenant Young Worcester Regiment, 33 points; Color Sergeant Griffiths, Worcester Regiment, 32 points; Sergeant Machan, Worcester Regiment, 32 points; Sergeant Mann, Worcester Regiment, 33 points; Private Boswell, Worcester Regiment, 32 points; and Volunteer Stotesburg, Poona Volunteers, 32 points.

The P. and O. s.s. Rosetta, with the incoming mails, may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 5 p.m., on Sunday, the 18th October.

The charges brought against the late Chief Justice Ennes, and Judge Tavora of Goa are reported to have collapsed after the official enquiry made by Mr. Falcao, the present Chief Justice.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The *Spectator* devotes an article to some remarks of this "Table Talk" on the distribution of national honours, orders, and titles. The editor, it appears, does not agree with these remarks. Now, there is one thing for which I respect the *Spectator* above all other papers that are published over the whole world. It always seeks to represent the views which it attacks honourably and fairly. Now, let me state my case again. The State confides to the Sovereign the task of recognizing distinction and good service by the grant of certain orders and titles. The *Spectator* says that these decorations are part of the wages of the State for servants of the State. My position entirely. But I maintain that everything—every kind of service—that advances the happiness, the safety, the welfare, the moral and intellectual level of mankind, is a distinct service to the State, and should be recognised as such. The *Spectator* would narrow the service of the State, apparently to service paid for by the State. The writer says that decorations and titles are "part of the wages of the State, outward and visible signs of good conduct." In that case why were Bass, Allsopp, and Guinness raised to the peerage? Why is a plain country gentleman made a baronet? Why is the warden of a city company made a knight? That definition clearly will not do. There is, in fact, no rule whatever, no principle recognised in the distribution of honours. Somebody advises the Queen. Is it the Prime Minister? I do not know. Whoever it is, he makes reservation, whatever is made, about paid servants of the State. None whatever. He says that a soldier or a sailor, a lawyer, a politician, a rich man, if he is rich enough, a man in the Treasury, or the Foreign Office, or the Diplomatic Service, may look forward to receiving some kind of distinction. No one, however distinguished in medicine, architecture, painting, literature, music, acting, sculpture, science, or teaching, must ever expect a peerage. If a physician were to discover a certain way of curing gout or rheumatism, he would have no more than a baronetcy. If a man brews enough beer, of course, he shall be raised to the Upper House, and sit apart—he and his—for ever, but not if he writes the most splendid play ever produced. In some of these branches they from time to time offer a very distinguished man—say a Huxley—the same distinction—the smallest of all—that they give the mayor of a country town. Now, for all these branches—for every noble calling—I claim the right of national recognition, in whatever way the nation exercises that recognition. Especially I claim it for literature, because of all noble callings it is the one which has been the least recognised.

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Observe that I do not ask, as the *Spectator* assumes, that great authors should receive the honour of Knight Bachelor. The *Spectator*, you see, cannot conceive it possible that a great author in his wildest ambitions should look beyond a Knight. I want a great deal more for them. I want whatever honours the State has to bestow. The *Spectator* mentions the peerage of the Laureate. I wonder if the *Spectator* remembers that at the time when Lord Tennyson received an honour which recognised the very point I insist upon, some papers tried to make out that it was conferred upon him on account of his illustrious birth. Others said that poets ought not to want peerages—the *Spectator* to-day says as much. The answer is clear; great poets confer services upon the State which cannot be measured; but, in whatever way the State chooses to recognise great services, it is bound in that way to recognise a great poet. It is not an honour done to Tennyson; it is the acknowledgment of a grateful nation. Such acknowledgments are wanted for literature more than for any other profession. Not that writers will do better work, but that the world will think more highly of its writers and will value their work more and will be influenced more readily when it sees that they are recognised by the State. Now, here is a case in point. In the year 1887, when the nation rejoiced over an event of a most remarkable kind, cards of admission were sent to the most distinguished persons in the country for the great ceremony in Westminster Abbey. There were present men of every calling; it was a national representative gathering. For most of those who were present, the card was not so much an honour as a thing due to their position. Very well. *Not one single man or woman of letters was invited as such.* The whole of literature was absolutely ignored and contemptuously passed over. Would that insult have been possible had men of letters been regarded, like soldiers, as servants of the State, and like soldiers, to be recognized in the distribution of honours?

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The *Spectator* supposes the Prime Minister worried between the rival claims of half-a-dozen poets; well, why not? There is nothing so very absurd about that. I suppose he is now worried between the rival claims of Mr. Facing-Both-Ways, politician, and Mr. Creeping Backstairs professional Worm, who ardently desire to be knighted. Then we are told dogmatically, "We have no business whatever to give titles and decorations to literary men. They are far better without them." Does this mean that they write better? If so one might just as well say that they have no business with new coats—"they are far better without them." Or does it mean that they will feel better in their insides without decorations? There is in fact absolutely nothing that can be said against granting titles to one class any more than to any other class; the arguments of the *Spectator* apply just as well to engineers as to poets. Do Millais and Leighton paint worse since they had titles? Can anyone in his senses believe that either Lecky or Meredith would write worse if he were made a Peer? Does anyone believe that Lord Lytton is a worse ambassador because he is a poet? Lastly, the *Spectator* asks what Browning would have done as an ambassador? Of one thing I am quite certain. If he was in other respects fitted for the post of ambassador, his poetry would have been no disqualification.

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The Victorian reign will be glorified in after ages mainly for three splendours. First, the enormous and uparalleled increase of the English-speaking race; so that they began with thirty millions, and after fifty years, had grown to a hundred millions. Second, the wonderful advancement of science, by means of which almost the elementary conditions of life have been revolutionized. Thirdly, the magnificence of the Victorian literature. When the future historian dwells upon these illustrations of the period, he will go on to remark that all of them flourished under the absolute neglect and contempt of the English Court and the English Government. The colonies owed nothing, except snubs, to the Colonial Office. No Government has ever attempted to organise, to control, to assist, to direct, or to advise emigration. The Government, without making an effort to direct the stream, allowed the half of the Irish people to go over, bodily to the United States, and to lend their invaluable legs and arms to the material progress of that Republic. Until the latter years of the reign, no colonist, however great his services, was recognized even by the insignificant distinction of a Knight Bachelor. As for science, there have never been, since the world began, such giants as those of our century. Have any of these men of science been raised to the House of Lords? Not one. Was there any national recognition of the best of them? Perhaps it may be replied that a knighthood was offered to one. A knighthood! In literature it is an age which has produced two or three English writers of the first rank—the very first rank; it has also produced a great number of writers whose work is good, lasting, most useful, and helpful, beyond anything of the sort ever seen before in any generation. Have these men received any national honours or recognition? None whatever. The House of Commons grants a little sum of £400 a year for distinguished service in literature, and the First Lord of the Treasury refuses to use it for that purpose—gives it to widows of officers instead. One simple distinction, or recognition, is the command to dine with the Sovereign. Do these men ever receive such a command? Never. My "grievance," as the *Spectator* calls it, is, in short, that national distinctions, which should belong to every intellectual calling, are limited to one or two, or are even bestowed without reference to distinction at all.

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It is always pleasant to return home again, even with the full knowledge that there will be no more long holidays for a year; even with the bitterness of the memory of a holiday ruined by bad weather. The men are cheery and pleased to see each other; the streets, though still empty, seem to welcome the return of the native; the very shops look refreshed by an interval of rest, though they have not been closed; and the cabmen offers so truly a heartfelt welcome home, that it reconciles one with human nature. Moreover, the house is not sitting, the County Council is not sitting; the School Board is not sitting; there go three gigantic bores—bang. The Leaders are not holding any big political meetings; even Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien are taking intervals of silence; except for the Congresses, of which there are certainly too many, the papers are deeply interesting, full of human nature, especially the letters, at which some turn up their superior noses. For my own part, I think, there is nothing in modern times more deeply instructive of the thoughts and ideas of the great majority than the correspondence of the daily papers.

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I do not mean the letter written by the man who is always writing letters on every conceivable subject, and sometimes getting them put in by chance. He, for the most part, is an Ass, a huge, colossal, conceited, opinionated, stupid Ass, whose long ears touch the skies and scrape the clouds. He is the man who has an opinion—the day before yesterday's leading article opinion—upon every subject under the sun, and wants to pronounce that opinion which he believes to be his own: and when the Editor is nodding, he sometimes slips in. I mean the letter of the average, modest Briton, who only ventures to write upon subjects of which he thinks he knows somewhat. He betrays too often how little he knows, and here the instruction chiefly comes in, because it shows on what foundations he builds his opinions, and why he votes. For instance, one of these average Britons, writing to the paper the other day, gravely laid down the almighty truth that "capital is indestructible." He went on to say that if you could not employ it in one direction, you could do it in another. And this statement he employed, I believe, as an argument against trades unions. Very well. Let us test the indestructibility of capital. A certain dock has a share list of a nominal million. The shares are standing at a hundred and twenty say. So much capital is invested in that dock. By diversion of trade, by reckless competition, by the action of strikes, the dividends go down, down, down. The shares therefore also go down, down, down. Then comes a time, but this is an extreme case, when they cannot be sold at all. Nobody will buy them. The concern may then be wound up. The whole of the capital has vanished. Where is your indestructibility? The best case, however, the leading case, is that of the Panama Canal. Its capital has wholly and absolutely vanished. It has gone, like yesterday's rainbow, like the day before yesterday's clouds. All these millions have been taken out of France, and poured out among the niggers and contractors who worked on the abortive scheme. They are gone. Yet there are people who firmly believe that if they have got a thousand pounds invested it is indestructible.

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The London cabman—whose kindly welcome to his returning clients I have noticed above—has a language of his own, which is not generally known. I discovered it some time ago. Being in a hansom cab which was bowling along behind another hansom cab, I observed the driver in front communicating with my driver. He spread out both arms like a semaphore and then closed and opened his fingers. It was evidently a message, remark, or warning in a language of signs and symbols. When I got down I asked my driver what that communication might be. "Why," he replied, "what he said was this, 'How'd you like to drive all the way from Charing Cross up this bloomin' hill for two bob?'" I told him that I considered it a very useful and valuable telegraph. Circumstances have prevented any further study of this telegraphic system, which I leave to the observation of my readers.

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One cab anecdote leads to another. The one that follows happened to a friend of mine. He drove from Piccadilly to some place in the suburbs outside the radius. On getting down he tendered three-and-six for his fare—this was a little over the proper fare. The driver wanted five shillings. The passenger refused. "I'd like to fight you for it," said the driver. "The very thing!" cried my friend, who had never in his life put on a boxing-glove, and was almost as ignorant as Mr. Pickwick even of the fighting attitude. "The very thing! Capital! We'll have the fight in the back garden, my brother will look on, hold the stakes, and see fair." The cabman got down slowly, "I was pleased," continued the narrator, "to discover that he appeared almost as much afraid as I was myself perhaps—if that was possible—even more. He followed into the back garden, where there was a lovely little bit of turf, quite large enough for practical purposes. I placed my five shillings in my brother's hands, took off my coat and waistcoat and rolled up my sleeves, all with an appearance of cheerful alacrity." "Now, my friend," I said, "I am ready as soon as you are." The anxiety of the moment was, I confess, very great. But it decreased as I watched the man's face expressed successively all the emotions of bounce, surprise, doubt, hesitation, and abject cowardice. "No," he said, "Gimme the three-and-six, I know your tricks, both of you. I've been done this way before." And so, grumbling and swearing, he drove away. My happiness at seeing him go was only disturbed by the riddle suggested by his departure and his words. What tricks could he mean? How had he been done before? Is it common to fight cabbies for five shillings, and to win the stakes? It is a riddle to which I have never been able to find an answer.

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A correspondent writes to me concerning certain remarks of mine on the depopulation of the rural districts. He points out that there is no rise in life possible for the rustic; he never, for instance, becomes a farmer. This may be one reason why he seeks the town. That is true: he might also have pointed out that if the rustic becomes a tradesman—say, a village cobbler—no rise is possible for him, because the village trade is never enough to do more than keep him. But my friend agrees with me that the countryman gets a better and happier life than the working man in a big town. Then he suggests, for the substantial improvement of the rustic's lot, the establishment of village industries—carving, &c. This is exactly what the Home Arts Association has been founded to promote. I recommend everyone who has at heart the advancement of working people, in town or country, to consider this Society, and to support it, if possible. The President—a very active President—is Lord Brownlow; the office is at the Royal Albert Hall. I have the honour to be the hon. treasurer; the secretary, is Miss Dymess; and the papers and prospectus of the Society can be had on application. We have hundreds of schools in Great Britain and Ireland, village schools, and town schools. We hold an exhibition of work every year, and the only thing that stands in the way of our further extension is the want of subscribers. Our schools cost so much that the more successful we are the poorer we grow. Yet our teachers are all volunteers; they work for nothing. The world is full of people—especially ladies—who want to do some service to their fellow-creatures in their generation. I beg to recommend this kind of service. A lad who can carve in wood has got an industry which may double his wages; he can afford to sell his work cheaply; the demand for good carving increases with the supply, if only it is cheap. I possess, for instance, boxes, cabinets, bellows, and all kinds of pretty things done by village boys, which I have purchased at half the price they would have cost in Wardour Street—say, at the price which Wardour Street would have paid the carvers.

Striking freshness is sometimes the characteristic of the English news published by French papers. The *Figaro* for example says: "An original suit has just been decided at London before the tribunal of the Blackburn Police Court. A shepherd's dog, having strangled a cat, has been ordered to pay a fine of four shillings and the costs. Our English neighbours retain the customs of the middle-ages, when animals were judicially condemned."

INCIPIENT REBELLION IN CHINA.

AN ENGLISHMAN ARRESTED.

Accounts of an incipient rebellion in North China fill the Chinese papers which arrived by yesterday's mail. A consignment of arms and ammunition shipped at Hongkong was seized at Shanghai, and a foreign officer of the Imperial Maritime Customs named Mason, who seemed to be in charge, was detained at Chinkiang. This officer has since given a somewha, ambiguous explanation of his strange conduct. Desiring to obtain some information with regard to the disturbance in the provinces bordering on the Yangtsze, he put himself in communication with certain conspirators, and undertook to obtain arms and ammunition from Hongkong and to enlist the services of a few foreigners. He executed his commission, but took so few precautions—designedly perhaps—that his purchase of arms and all his doings were discovered in Hongkong. The arms were confiscated on arrival in Shanghai, and he was temporarily detained. According to his story there are two parties in revolt—a military party who are anti-foreign and who are the chief instigators of the attacks on foreigners, and a reform party, who are pro-foreign and wish to open up the country to foreign trade, foreign inventions and foreign ideas. The military party are composed of discontented or ambitious soldiers aided by a number of civil and military officers. The reform party is backed by rich Chinese merchants and certain officials who have come in contact with foreign life. It was in the interests of the latter party that he acted. The discovery of the plot and the seizure of the arms will, he thinks, stop all attempts at rebellion at the present moment. Meantime a very uneasy feeling prevails along the whole Yangtzse Valley. Foreign gunboats are at every attainable station. At Hankow, the French man-of-war Aspic has her guns out ready for action. The chartered steamer Ella has arrived at Ichang with a party of armed blue-jackets. Viceroy Chang Chi Tung has been thoroughly roused at last and has issued a proclamation threatening to summarily decapitate any one who attempts to stir up a riot. It is doubtful, however, if the soldiers he has are sufficiently loyal to carry out his orders should a serious disturbance arise. There is no doubt that the authorities at Peking are desirous to avoid conflict with foreigners, but the power over the disaffected provinces is very small. The only concentrated force that might be called an army is under the control of Li Hung Chang. It would doubtless prove equal to the emergency, writes the *Overland China Mail*, but the movement of the soldiers might be the signal of a general uprising, and it is probable the Manchus who control affairs at Peking, jealous of Viceroy Li's power, would rather risk foreign intervention than call on him to interfere. It is worthy of note that not a hand has been raised against foreigners in his province. The feeling is gaining ground that, although it is likely the present disaffection will be temporarily repressed, the days of the Manchu power are numbered, and that the dissolution of the polypus empire of China is not far distant.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of Tuesday, 15th ult., says:—This afternoon the most sensational rumours were current in the Settlement about the alleged arrest of a foreigner, Mr. C. W. Mason, at Chinkiang, for complicity with the *Kolao-whei*. The authorities, of course, are keeping the matter very quiet, but upon enquiry we find there is a certain amount of truth in the stories, wild and improbable as they appear at first sight; and though there has been no confirmation received up to the present of the alleged discovery of some 25 pounds of dinamite among the effects of the suspected person, the details to hand are sufficient to justify us in giving the following particulars of his movements within the past few days, and saying what the things are of which he is accused. Mr. Mason is a fourth-class Assistant A, in the I.M.C., to which position he has but recently been promoted, and was, we believe, to have been transferred to Peking shortly. He left Chinkiang about a fortnight ago, ostensibly for a month's trip to Korea, but instead of making that journey he went to Japan and afterwards down South and came up to Shanghai from Hongkong in the Chiyuen the vessel upon which the seizure of arms was made. On the day of his arrival Mr. Mason had an interview with Mr. Bredon, the Shanghai Commissioner about the arms seized, which were consigned to Mr. Mason, and in consequence of what then transpired Mr. Mason left Shanghai the same day, for his post in Chinkiang, giving Mr. Bredon his word of honour to return to Shanghai immediately. On his arrival at Chinkiang Mr. Mason was sent on board H. B. M's gun-boat Redpole, where he remained till he was secretly taken on board the Anshin Maru, it being circulated through the port that it was either the Kaingfoo or Sual that was to bring him on here, for there was a rumour current that the Chinese meant to attempt a rescue. It was while searching for papers among his effects that the authorities at Chinkiang discovered the explosives. He was brought down to Shanghai, accompanied by two Customs officers. The captain of the Aushin Maru received instructions, when starting, to be prepared for an attack, and in consequence loaded all the firearms he had on board, the charges not being taken out till Mr. Mason left the ship, which he did, as soon as the Anshin Maru came to her moorings, in a Customs cruiser, gonig strait on board the Customs cruiser Ling Feng, which was moored to a buoy close to the Caroline. Mr. Mason has since been kept on board. The greatest reticence is preserved by the authorities about the whole matter.

The following deta'ls are taken from the *N. C. Daily News*:—

Shanghi, 16th September.

Our correspondents at the river ports have mentioned from time to time that the imminence of a rebellion is openly talked of among the people, and the strength of the Kolao Hui, and its wide diffusion, are openly recognised up and down the river. The officials, as in duty bound, make vehement protestations of their determination to capture all the members of the Kolao Hui, they can find, and give them short shrift; but the results of their activity in this direction are about as meagre as the results of the determination to permit no more outrages on foreigners. Every city in the Yangtze Valley is full we are informed, of Kolao Hui men, who are well known and many of whom could be arrested at once, if the officials dared to interfere with them. When they do try to make an arrest, the prisoners are given plenty of time to go away if they want to; and if one man stays to be arrested, so little fear has he of being punished, that "he appears as easy and unconcerned as if he were free and innocent."

That the outbreak of a rebellion has been planned to take place at no great distance of time is confirmed by facts that have come to light in the last two or three days. We mentioned that a large seizure of arms and ammunition had been made on board the steamer Chiyuen, they having been so carelessly shipped in Hongkong, that the Customs here had advices by wire from three separate quarters that they were coming, the cases themselves being shipped as "steel." In connection with this shipment, as we learn, a Mr. Mason, an assistant in the Customs in Chinkiang on short leave, came up from Hongkong, and posted on immediately to Chinkiang, with a parcel of dynamite, which it was intended to send up in the Kwanglee, but which Mr. Mason appears to have brought with him in the Chiyuen. It was also intended that six foreigners, who it is confidently stated, were engaged by the agents of the Kolao Hui, should accompany Mr Mason, but it appears that for some reason it was thought more advisable that they should come up in a German steamer; and we are informed that these six men are now in Shanghai. The story is—but this part of it is so improbable that we give it with all reserve—that these men were engaged to go to Peking and blow up the Imperial Palace, which was to be the signal for the outbreak of the rebellion; an almost impossible scheme unless the Kalao Hui has a large number of adherents in the Palace itself. Mr. Mason having got to Chinkiang, was taken care of by H. M. S. Redpole, and was kept there until the Anshin Maru came down the river, when he was put on board in the man-of-war's boat, and brought down to Shanghai. These precautions were taken, it is stated, to prevent a rescue on the part of the Kolao Hui for whom Mr. Mason is supposed to have been acting.

A TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

The news of the incipient rebellion that was brought to light through the seizure of a quantity of arms on the Chiyuen, has been fully corroborated. No one can doubt now that the Kolao Hui or some other conspirators who command plenty of funds have engaged foreigners to assist them, the principal one so far having been a member of the indoor staff of the Customs, and have been importing considerable quantities of first-rate arms and ammunition. Mr. Mason, the principal referred to, has had long interviews with the Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs, and his liberty, if it was ever indeed restrained, has been restored to him; while, so far as is known no action is being taken in any of the Consular Courts against that gentleman or any of his followers. We have no means of knowing yet how much of the plot the Customs here, by means of the information telegraphed them from Hongkong, have succeeded in frustrating; at any rate they have learnt enough to enable them to put the high officials on their guard throughout the Yangtze Valley. It has been startling enough for the present for foreigners to learn that a plot looking to an early outbreak of a rebellion was so ripe as events have shown it to be, and it is interesting to consider what influence this will have on the negotiations that are going on, by no means smoothly, at Peking.

At the present moment it is a sort of triangular duel at which we are assisting, the three parties being the foreign Powers who are acting in close concert, the Chinese Government, and the Kolao Hui, if that is the particular society that is finding the funds for the *materiel* for the prospective rebellion. The foreign Ministers have made certain demands on the Chinese Government, to which they are firmly adhering, but which the Government has not yet been persuaded to satisfy; the prospective rebels have caused these demands to be made, in the hope of embarrassing the Government, but are themselves by no means friendly to foreigners, whom, indeed, some of the prospective rebels distinctly announce their intention of expelling from China as soon as they have overthrown the Manchu dynasty. If the foreign Powers use force against the Chinese Government, they are aiding a set of men who are quite as inimical to foreigners at heart; if they leave the Chinese Government alone to put down the rebels, they are strengthening it against themselves hereafter. It is a very perfect dilemma.

MR. MASON AND HIS SIX CONFEDERATES.

A representative of the *N. C. Daily News* called on Mr. Bredon, the Commissioner of Customs, with respect to Mr. Mason's alleged arrest. He said:—Mr. Mason has never been under arrest at all—he came down here voluntarily, and went on board the Ling Fang entirely of his own free-will. He was neither ordered to go aboard nor did he ask leave to do so. He is not a high official in the Service—he is not detained on board nor will he stay there when the cruiser goes away, as she will as soon as she is ready. The Customs certainly are not trying to shelve the matter—they have no interest in it either way.

On hearing of Mason's detention he said that the game was up—that if Mason had taken his advice it would have been all right. The scheme the leader suggested appears to be that of chartering a junk at Hongkong, and, with the assistance of a few Chinese sailors, taking the arms, &c., seized on the Chiyuen direct up the Yangtze without calling at Shanghai at all. Mason preferred accompanying it, as we have seen, with the idea of chartering a junk here and running the goods up somewhere Chinkiang way. But the seizure on the Chiyuen is only a very minor detail in even this single enterprise—it is stated on pretty good authority that a quantity of dynamite, besides arms and ammunition, was on board the Kwanglee, which was searched by the Customs officials before she left although without success. The leader is said to have added that all this is a mere flea-bite to what has been sent—he had 5,000dols. put in his hands in Hongkong simply to run one trip.

It is asserted that a good many rifles, &c., with ammunition have already been smuggled into China, no less than 2,000 stand of arms having been received at Chinkiang alone. The lot that came up in the Shiyuen, which was accompanied by Mr. Mason and some Chinese, was discovered by the Hongkong police, but could not at the moment be traced. However, after it had been shipped as steel and the shipping note signed the holder of the latter applied for a bill of lading, and while this was being made made out the applicant, in answer to enquires, said the "steel" was being shipped by dealers in guns and munitions of war. The Agents of the steamers were thus able to identify the cargo, so that when it arrived here, the Customs had no difficulty in finding it. In addition to those referred to by us as being concerned in the projected rebellion, it is stated that there are others, and that people here and there at different times have been offered good pay to engage in the same work.

MR. MASON EXPLAINS.

Mr. Mason interviewed said:—I had taken a good deal of interest in the Kolao Hui ever since it began to play so prominent a part in Chinese politics, that is to say within the last few months. Before that I had not even known of its existence. I to some extent assumed the *role* of an amateur detective, being conversant with the language, and I told a friend beforehand what I was contemplating doing. In Hongkong I became aware of the fact that several Europeans had been enlisted in the movement. There was a quantity of arms and ammunition shipped on the Chiyuen, I do not know by whom, consigned indirectly to me. As soon as we arrived here I "declared" these to the Customs officers who, of course, at one seized them, being contraband. I knew nothing at the time of any information having been sent from Hongkong respecting the arms. Although these were confiscated, however, I was quite a free agent, and I proceeded up the river. It may look suspicious that I took some dynamite with me—by the way it was not 25 lbs, as the papers said, it was 5lbs.; I carried it in that bag (a portmanteau) wrapped up in clothing. I don't know much about dynamite, but I suppose it was risky stuff to carry. I could have bought it in Shanghai, of course, instead of bringing it all the way from Hongkong, but I prefer saying nothing at present as to what I wanted it for. I am confident I can fully explain it if occasion arises. Of course the Taotai was very anxious to get information on behalf of the Chinese Government, but he used no threats. He particularly wanted to know the names of any whom I knew to be implicated, but although I had seen a list including those of several foreigners, I had, and have, no intention of disclosing them, however unpleasant I may find the consequences of a refusal. He was much annoyed at that. I have, however, made a written statement for the Commissioner's benefit. I really don't know very much about the Kolao Hui; I think the newspapers know about as much. Of course this is all rubbish about my being a member of it. I have said all along that my defence has nothing to do with any "confession" or "revelations" of any kind. I have made a statement on which the authorities can act, but until they have had an opportunity of doing so it is obviously impossible to make it public. All I ask at present is that my case shall not be prejudged, and the public will disabuse their minds of any idea that I am a terrible leader of the Kolao Hui. I certainly am of opinion that the Society contemplated getting hold of me on my way down, if it had been feasible, but it would have been more with a view to putting me out of the way of giving any information I might have than of rescuing me from the authorities, and I should have been the first to resist. I got a letter from the Society since my arrival here, threatening me with death, and I really feared an attack at first, because I don't think the warnings of such a body are to be ignored. But the threat was conditional on my doing something, and as I have fulfilled the condition asked I do not anticipate farther danger. I consider it my duty to wait here for a few days, at any rate, to give them a chance to prosecute me, though I could get away any day if I wanted to escape. I am not averse to a disclosure of the whole affair. My answer is complete, only I have unfortunately happened to be caught in a compromising situation whilst pursuing a valuable clue, and my mouth is closed.

THE AIM OF THE REBELS.

Mr. C. W. Mason writes as follows to the *N.-C. Daily News*:—

Shanghai, 17th Sept.

The following particulars may interest your readers. They are extracted from a memorandum I am making for my amusement of certain experiences and information met with by me since I began to investigate the Secret Society question:—

I had no intention of conspiring against the Chinese Government or of taking service with the Secret Society. I made enquiries of all Chinese I met with a view to newspaper letters. Finally I thought I could, with a certain amount of risk, get sufficiently into their councils to obtain information which might be of serious value to foreigners. This I maintain was my sole object in every subterfuge and criminal act in which I may appear—such information could not be obtained in a less desperate and risky manner. Although I do not propose to take much trouble to prove this in mere self defence if prosecuted (in the same way as I emphatically refuse to mention or identify any individuals that I may have been told in gossip have some connection with the movement), yet to free myself from imputation of disloyalty to my Service, I point out that a genuine conspirator of the meanest capacity would have taken more precautions to conceal himself. Thinking superficially, I suppose my action would have been to at least abstain from voluntarily giving accounts of my actions which enable any one to prosecute me for half-a-dozen misdemeanours; to have gone to Hongkong under an assumed name and disguise which I had every opportunity to assume; to have put out all my ingenuity to buy and ship arms unknown, which has been done by many others of no greater ability than myself; and to run away or commit suicide when I found that the "gaff was blown," or "game was up"—expressions used to me by staid and responsible people within the last few days. If I had been working *con amore* on behalf of the conspirators, I maintain I could have done it, and a rebellion could at this moment be in full swing which nothing but foreign intervention could crush. Why did I not? Because I realised that their scheme would break over unforeseen rocks before it was half through; because mine is not a character to hold a commanding position in such dangerous times, where a man must be physically strong, reckless, prompt in action, and practised in arms and men; because I knew that when the time came to give me the reward promised, the national deceit would come out and they would cast a foreigner aside as a drained cup. Although not by action, which I am ashamed to own can be called no less than deceit, the movement on which the whole rebellion turned has failed. They will now lie back for months or years before they try again; and before that, so narrow an escape may have taught the Chinese Government the advisability of so changing its internal policy as to render such convulsions unnecessary for ever. For this result also, what have I gained? Loss of my money and position; probability of two separate prosecutions, resulting possibly in long terms of imprisonment and confiscation (by fine of my clothes, books, and manuscripts; and a notoriety which will stand in the way of further respectable employ in China, meaning four years' hard labour at the language thrown away.

From a notebook read me a programme of the new Empire's policy: to this effect.

(1) Limited boundaries, consequent partition of the country.

(2) Likin barriers would everywhere be demolished; imports, foreign or native, would pay a single duty on arrival, possibly at first equivalent to the present 1½ duty, and then be free to move throughout the land untaxed.

(3) Coast Trade duties would be abolished, shipment from one port to another being merely a form of transit.

(4) The duty on tea would be experimentally reduced. Foreign cigars and wine would be taxed, coal would be admitted cheaply until its use was common, when native mines would be worked, and, if serviceable, protected. The tariff for yarn and piece goods would be arranged to produce the cheapest clothing for the masses, if necessary by home manufactures.

(5) The principal work with them would be the just apportionment and levy of the land-tax.

(6) Trunk lines of railway would by built, roads laid down, horse-carts used, and canals dredged.

(7) The employments of foreigners throughout the army and navy and Customs, and various posts of police and tax-gathering: while foreign merchants would everywhere be free to trade and establish themselves, and the people would be taught by proclamation to recognise that trade is the source of their comfort, and foreigners mean trade.

I told him that it was a delightfully Utopian programme, but that past experience would hardly justify me in supposing it possible to carry it out.

All this, although—was confident that everything was now ripe to give the "reform" party the opening required, convinced me that a beginning of "reform" meant a beginning of internecine anarchy; and I considered, despite the dislike to deceit in dealing with such well-meaning conspirators, that I should be doing a useful thing, as well as interesting to myself, in placing foreigners in possession of this state of things by entering into the conspiracy myself.

As I said before, I believe the attempts to seize places in Kiangsu will now be put off for months; but I see nothing to suppress an outbreak on the lines of the Taipings in the provinces bordering on the higher Yangtze but the show of foreign intervention on behalf of the Government.

PROCLAMATION BY CHANG CHI TUNG.

On the 13th ult. a stern proclamation was issued by the Viceroy and the Governor announcing that, in accordance with the directions of the Imperial Edict of the seventh day of the fifth moon, they will instantly put to death any one found inciting to violence by placard or otherwise, and offering a reward of a hundred taels to any one whose information shall lead to the arrest of such offenders. This invocation of the magic of the Imperial name and the offer of a reward so large, larger than an individual share of any possible loot, ought to do a good deal towards the maintenance of order. The rumours were becoming unpleasantly pointed and personal, and the secret warnings were coming to hand from friends to native Christians that the soldiery were likely to join in any outbreak, and generally the feeling of insecurity was trying. This proclamation rather restores the balance; and though dates, the 17th and 20th of September, are freely mentioned we may hope that all will pass quietly.

It is needless to say that the suspense, the expecting something that may come but dosen't, is more trying to most of us than would be an actual riot. Of course in a provincial capital the treachery of the soldiery is the only thing to be feared. Natives who remember two separate occasions within the last ten years, when the soldiers revolted and worsted the Viceroy, look gloomy as they discuss the possibility. But with a good strong Viceroy—though we would be glad to see more signs of perfect self-confidence in him at this crisis—three European gunboats at Hankow, determined commanders, and a British Consul who has left nothing undone to protect those entrusted to him, we ought surely to be, and I think shall be, safe in the capital of Central China. Should any riot occur the disgrace to China will not easily be wiped out.—*Overland China Mail.*

"BEGGING FOR VOTES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Apart from the propriety or impropriety of Mr. Wacha's proposition in the last Corporation meeting, it may not be amiss at this juncture to indulge in some species of criticism upon the exercise of the right of the franchise in this First City of India. As nearly half the number of members present at the meeting voted in favour of Mr. Wacha's proposition, it is at any rate clear that there is a wide-spread belief that a considerable fraction of the Bombay voters is influenced more or less by cajolery, or—if it be no exaggeration—by moral intimidation, and lacks the courage to vote in obedience to the dictates of conscience. It is indeed a singular irony of fate that an ardent Congresswalla should be the mover of a proposition, which is a pithy, though indirect, reflection upon the political backwardness and shortcomings of a people considered enlightened enough to be invested with a further extension of their present prerogatives. In view of the ensuing Municipal elections, the last controversy has awakened a keen interest amongst the people. Its significance is further enhanced, as it is confidently bruited abroad, on grounds which may be deemed perfectly reliable that several ratepayers have indiscreetly promised their votes already to suppliant candidates. They ought certainly to have waited till all the candidates have declared themselves in order that the ends of justice and fairplay may be at least partially met with. I hope for the edification of the class of too obliging rate-payers, you will be kind enough to make room for the following eloquent passage from a letter of Lord Macaulay, as it cleverly hits the right nail on the head:—"The practice of begging for votes is, as it seems to me, absurd, pernicious, and altogether at variance with the true principles of representative government. The suffrage of an elector ought not to be asked or to be given as a personal favour. It is as much for the interest of constituents to choose well, as it can be for the interest of a candidate to be chosen. To request an honest man to vote according to his conscience is superfluous. To request him to vote against his conscience is an insult. * * * * "I trust that the great and intelligent body of people who have obtained the elective franchise will see that seats in the House of Commons ought not to be given like rooms in an almhouse, to urgency of solicitation; and that a man who surrenders his votes to caresses and supplications forgets his duty as much as if he sold it for a bank-note."—Yours, &c.,

C.

THE SANITATION OF COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I, too, have been an old resident of Colaba and could vouch for the truthfulness of your correspondent's statements regarding the defective sanitary arrangements of this locality. The odour which arises from the gullies is simply abominable and is growingly intolerable. An eminent European doctor who lately visited the neighbourhood expressed his surprise in no measured terms. Another standing disgrace which I desire to bring forward is the present wretched condition of the Colaba Roads. Not a single one of these roads has been metalled or repaired for a number of years. It has been said "To the wise many words are not necessary." I hope immediate steps will be taken to obviate the evil complained of.—Yours, &c.,

Gun Carriage Lane, 13th Oct. N.

One of Prince Bismarck's visitors at Varzin writes:—"The Prince's health is everything that can be desired. On the day of my arrival he was two whole hours on horseback, and, as you know, he then always trots or gallops. The next morning he invited me to take a long walk in the park, which is much larger and more beautiful than that of Friedrichsruh. In the afternoon we took a look round a part of the estate, and the drive through the magnificent woods lasted from three o'clock till seven. The activity of his mind is much more wonderful than that of his body, and, although he jokingly says that his interests in politics has swallowed up all his other inclinations, yet during our excursions through the fields and woods he manifested the kneenest interest and delight in their condition, and afterwards gave minute directions concerning them."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTING MEETING.

Yesterday afternoon was occupied with mounted sports which proved more interesting than the opening day, and drew out a much larger gathering of spectators. All the events were well-contested, jumping and racing proving most exciting. Punctual at 4 o'clock the afternoon's sports began with tent-pegging in sections. The Staff Corps Team was the only lot who really made a brilliant display. In the first round only one man missed, but going round again the whole four pegs were lifted and carried off in magnificent style. Number 1 team of the Bombay Light Horse likewise did well. Each time only two pegs were secured, but their riding and dressing were excellent, much better indeed than that of any other team. So much could not be said for the other team of the Light Horse, who though they secured three pegs on the first round, lost a number of points for bad dressing. The Staff Corps Team thus won easily. Only seven out of the thirteen who entered came forward for the jumping competition for ponies and galloways, but the display was excellent, much better than was seen at Poona Horse Show. Of the seven who went at the hurdles, only two refused to jump, the others giving no trouble. Mr. Foulkes' Robin came down at the first hurdle, but mounting again he completed the round clearing the wall and water jump in very good style. The three who won ran each other very close. The pony and galloway scurry was a most exciting race Mr. Steel's Tukea and Mr. Gray's Secretary running neck and neck the whole way, and the former only winning by a nose. The Postilion Race did not prove a very exciting affair, Mr. E. L. Barton's pair Nusser and Chang winning easily by about a length. The Polo Ball Race for which eight entered was run off in two heats. In the first Mr. Steel won easily, Mr. Prevost coming in second; and in the second heat Captain Hobday won although Mr. E. L. Barton pressed him hard. In the final Captain Hobday made a good start with a splendid stroke, but in taking his second shot he unfortunately broke his stick, and before he could be supplied with another he was left too far behind to make up. Messrs. Steel and Barton made a good race. The former managed to get a long way ahead at the start, but Mr. Barton made well up on him. A miss by Mr. Steel nearly put him out, but he managed to get his ball through first, and won very narrowly. An excellent afternoon's sport was brought to a close with a Gretna Green Race. Eight couples, dressed in what might be called burlesque costumes entered and created much amusement, some of the headgear of the ladies giving way and betraying the gentlemen beneath, as they galloped. Captain Steele who was got up in an extravagant costume in imitation of a Scot with Mr. E. E. Steel as his lady ran well together and won easily. The Band of the Marine Battalion was present on the ground during the afternoon, and played a selection of popular music. The following are the results with further details:—

TENT-PEGGING BY SECTIONS OF FOUR—HORSES AND PONIES.

Staff Corps Team (26 points)......... 1
Light Horse Team No. 1 (21 points)......... 2

Six teams entered for the tent-pegging which proved an interesting spectacle. The Staff Corps team started well, carrying off three pegs on their first try. Then came the Parli Hill Gymkhana team. They managed to hit three pegs, although only one secured and carried his off. The Light Horse No. 2 team came along in very bad order, and got away three pegs, but owing to their defective riding they got some points taken off. The Ne'er-do-Weels only got two away, and No. 1 team Light Horse also took two, but the riding of the latter was admirable, their dressing in particulars being superb. The Jackal Club did not put in an appearance, and the other teams prepared for their second try. The Staff Corps came away again and in brilliant style took every peg, thus making them the winners for none that followed could possibly after their previous performance come near their score. Ne'er-do-Weels only got one, so the Parli Hill, the Light Horse No. 1 team, also secured but 1, and then the Light Horse No. 2, repeated there previous performance, giving their second place as above.

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR PONIES AND GALLOWAYS.

Mr. C. H. Ross's Skipper (36 points)......... 1
Mr. E. E. Procter's Dandy (34 points) 2
Mr. Cecil Gray's Lady Jane (33 points)...... 3

This was another interesting exhibition, the competitors having to make three jumps, the first a brushwood fence, second over a mud wall, and lastly over water. Mr. C. H. Ross the first to go of the thirteen who entered went over all three jumps prettily to begin with on Skipper. Two that followed refused the fence, and then Mr. Prevost on Aftab took all hurdles clearly. Mr. Foulkes after coming to grief at the first hurdle, his horse falling with him, cleared the wall and water neatly, Mr. Cecil Gray on Lady Jane and Mr. Procter on Dandy also made a good display at the hurdles. The best in the first round were Messrs. Ross, Procter, and Gray with 18, 17, and 15 points respectively. In the third try they kept the same order, Mr. Ross winning and Messrs. Procter and Gray taking second and third place.

PONY AND GALLOWAY SCURRY.

Mr. E. E. Steel's Tukea, Owner 1
Mr. Gray's Secretary, Phillips 2
Mr. J. P. Bewley's Bonnie Boy, Owner......... 3

The distance was about a quarter-mile and was run under the W. I. T. C. rules, only ponies and galloways which had never won a race of the value of Rs. 49 and over being qualified to enter. The race was an excellent one. After a few false starts the large field numbering eleven got away in splendid order. Secretary and Tukea soon assumed the lead, and ran neck and neck all the way. As they drew near the winning post the race grew most exciting, and as they passed the post it looked like a dead-heat, but Tukea had it by a mere nose.

POSTILION RACE.

E. L. Barton's Nusser and Chang, ridden by Owner. 1
H. E. E. Procter's Dandy and Kangaroo, ridden by Owner 2

Mr. Barton and Procter got away with a good lead, and notwithstanding the fact that they went off the course they were first to come in Mr. Barton winning easily.

SECOND HEAT.

W. T. Lidbetter's Caramel and Coot Hoome, ridden by Owner 1
Cecil Gray's Grey, ridden by P. B. Savile............ 2

Mr. Lidbetter's horses passed the post an easy first.

FINAL HEAT.

Mr. Barton 1
Mr. Proctor......................... 2
Mr. Cecil Gray 3

The first two in each heat started. Mr. Barton again took the lead on the fall of the flag followed by Mr. Procter. Mr. Barton again left the course at the turn and Mr. Procter's pair catching him up a capital race home ensued, Mr. Barton coming in first by about one length. A long distance separated the second and third.

POLO BALL RACE.

FIRST HEAT.

E E Steel's Crawler, ridden by Owner 1
F A Prevost's Surprise, ridden by owner ... 2

Mr. Steel in this heat had a very easy win.

SECOND HEAT.

Captain Hobday's 1
E L Barton's Kismet, ridden by Owner...... 2

This heat was productive of a closer finish. Captain Hobday was first to strike his ball between the flags, and was quickly followed by Mr. Barton.

FINAL HEAT.

Mr Steel 1
Mr Barton 2
Mr Prevost 3

The first two in each heat were placed in the final. The four competitors all took the ball with the first stroke, hitting well into the centre of the ground. Captain Hobday at his second stroke lost all chance of coming in with the first two owing to the fact that his stick broke. Before he could get another he was entirely out of the race. Steel and Barton then made a capital race and displayed some clever and calculating polo strokes. Steel got the lead, however, but narrowly escaped being overtaken by Barton at the goal, owing to missing his stroke.

GRETNA GREEN RACE.

RUNAWAY COUPLES.

Capt Steele and Lady 1
J Murdoch and Lady 2
H E E Procter and Lady 3

The runaway couples created much amusement as they paraded before the spectators. The extravagant attire of the ladies and their consorts made up as eccentric a cavalcade as could well be imagined. The march and trot-past having been successfully accomplished the party faced the starter, and on the fall of the flag made off at a break-neck pace. Capt. Steele and his lady with Mr. Murdoch and his charmer, made a splendid race of it, which terminated in a win for the former pair. The ladies created much merriment by losing on the course a considerable amount of their finery.

GOLF.

SCRATCH COMPETITION: SECOND DAY.

The second day's play resulted in M. F. Reid coming in as winner with a score of 46, making an aggregate of 95 on the two days' play. Betham fell off considerably, his second round being 54, but this was good enough, with his brilliant round of 43 on Monday, to give him the second prize. Page and Burn tied for the third prize at 101, MacDonald being one point behind them.

The following are the detailed scores:—

	1st round	2nd round	Total	
Mr M F Reid..........	49	46	95	Winner of 1st Prize.
Mr W G Betham........	43	54	97	Winner of 2nd prize.
Mr W G Page	49	52	101	Tie for 3rd prize*
Mr J S Burn	52	49	101	
Dr D MacDonald.......	52	50	102	
General Budgen	53	52	105	
Mr E B Raikes.......	50	55	105	
Mr J Stiven	52	55	107	
Lord C Campbell......	55	53	108	
Mr E F Nicholson	54	55	109	
Mr C E Nixon	58	52	110	
Mr M C Turner	52	61	113	
Mr J A Douglas	59	55	114	
Mr L J Robertson	60	56	116	
Mr C H Ross	66	Retired		

* The tie for third prize will be played of this (Wednesday) morning.

The results of balloting for partners and for the order of starting in the second golf match, the first of the two Golf Handicaps, is given below. Play commences at 6-45 a.m. sharp. Couples who are not ready when their turn comes must go down to the bottom of the list:—

		Hdcp points on each round.
1	M F Reid	Scratch
	J A Douglas	5
2	W G Page	Scratch
	Dr Banks	12
3	L J Robertson	8
	D Carmichael	10
4	General Budgen	5
	Lord C Campbell	5
5	W Munro	10
	R W Playfair	6
6	J W Brown	7
	W G Betham	Scratch
7	R M Gray	7
	J Stiven	Scratch
8	C H S Boggs	12
	J S Burn	Scratch
9	D MacDonald	do
	C H Ross	10
10	W Milne	5
	A Taylor	8
11	M C Turner	7
	W E Young	12
12	E B Raikes	4
	G Clark	10
13	E E Steel	10
	C E Nixon	2
14	J I Murray	6
	E F Nicholson	7

The following is the programme for to-day:—

4-0 p.m.—"100 Yards Flat Race." Gymkhana Challenge Cup.

1 W A Haig Brown.
2 A Hay.
3 H H Tudor.
4 A Peterkin.
5 C F Levick.
6 H A K Sconce.
7 A Walpole.

4-5 p.m.—"Wide Jump."

1 D J Muirhead.
2 C F Levick.
3 H H Tudor.
4 C A Ross.

Each competitor will be allowed three jumps, and the best 3 competitors of the first trial will be allowed 3 more ties each for the final. The farthest jump of the six attempts will win. If any competitor fall back or step back after jumping, or crosses the taking off line with either foot, so swerves aside that he pass beyond the taking off lines, such jump shall not be measured, but shall be counted against the competitor as one jump. All jumps will be measured to the taking off line from the edge of the heel mark nearest that line, along a line perpendicular to that line.

4-5 p.m.—"¼ mile Flat Race." Open to Volunteers only. Entrance Free. Entries will be received by the Steward on the ground.

4-15 p.m.—"¼ mile Flat Race." British Soldiers and Sailors.

1 Private Canavan, Connaught Rangers
2 Sergt Costello, Connaught Rangers
3 Thos Vulmister, H M's Lapwing
4 F Starling, H M's Blanche
5 Sergt J Stevens, Colaba Depot
6 Private Sam Wilson, Lance Fusiliers
7 Private E Mackman K O, Y L I
8 Chas Falconbridge, HM's Lapwing

4-20 p.m. "150 yards Handicap." Members only,

1 C F Levick. (scratch)
2 Lieut J H Vanderzee. (4 yds)
3 Lieut H H Tudor, R A (4 yds)
4 A Hay (6 yds)
5 W C Symes (10 yds)
6 Surgeon J Crimmin, V C (12 yds)
7 H Beyts (14 yds)
8 W H Haig Brown (14 yds)
9 H M Steuart, (15 yds)
10 P H Merryweather, (16 yds)
11 A M Tod, (18 yds)
12 H S Read, (20 yds)

4-25 p.m.—"Throwing the Hammer."

1 F J Clark
2 J Murdoch
3 Captn S C Smith
4 M Morrison
5 A Peterking

The hammer will be thrown from within a circle of 9 feet in diameter. The head and hammer will weigh together 16 lbs.

Each competitor will be allowed three throws, and the best three competitors of the first trial will be allowed three more throws each. The farthest throw of the six shall win. All distances shall be measured from the circumference of the circle to the first pitch of the hammer along a line drawn from that pitch to the centre of the circle. Crossing the scratch will count as try.

4-40 p.m.—"Veterans' Race."

1 W Young
2 Lieut J H Vanderzee
3 Captain L L Steele
4 R P Ryan
5 Lieut-Col W H Haydon
6 H S Read
7 Lieut-Col H N Pearse
8 R B Nixon

Additional entries will be received on the ground. The latest arrival in the country will start scratch and one yard will be allowed for every year since first landing in excess of the scratch man. Last year's winner penalised 5 yards:—

4-45 p.m.—"2 miles Bicycle Race.

1 Rustom M Satur
2 T D'G Derrey
3 A Braun
4 W T Lidbetter
5 W Penton
6 H Mohlinger
7 E R Smetham.

5-0 p.m.—½ mile "Steeplechase." Members' Handicap.

1 Lieut J H Vanderzee (scratch)
2 Lieut H H Tudor, R A (scratch)
3 Lieut A Hay, 20 yds
4 W Munro, 25 yds
5 G E Hevitt, 35 yds.
6 C St Paul, 45 yds
7 H M Steuart, 50 yds
8 W G Symes, 50 yds
9 P A Merryweather, 70 yds.

Every competitor must go over or through the water, and any one who jumps to one side or the other of the water will be disqualified.

5-10 p.m.—½ mile "Steeplechase." Open to Native Soldiers only.

1 Hav Badan Singh
2 L-Naik Sukha Singh
3 Pte Sital Thakur
4 Pte Abajirao Surwe
5 Pte Ram Gopal Singh
6 Pte Shabaj Khan
7 Cr-Hav Shaik Kadir
8 Drill Naik Hubdan Khan
9 Pte Shaik Abu Bakar
10 Pte Chan Khan
11 Pte Muhamad Khan
12 Pte Pandnak Lakhnak
13 Pte Itmehtar Mahadmehtar
14 Pte PandmehtarHenehtar
15 Pte Gunnok Iknak
16 Pte Shaik Mahmmed Ishak
17 Pte Kakdar Khan
18 Pte Huch Donak
19 Pte Wizamat Khan
20 Pte Kanmehtar Gopalmehtar
21 Pte Chond Khan
22 Pte Shaik Ebrahim
23 Recruit Shair Muhaminik
24 Recruit Shaik Inus
25 Recruit Gondnat Lakhnak.

5-25 p.m.—"Tug-of-War" Semi Finals.
East Indian Squadron vs. "Dusters" 3rd Co, RA.
3 Co S Div, RA, vs. 11th Co S Div, RA.

5-40 p.m.—"1 mile Walk, against time."
1 Lieut C F Martin, Connaught Rangers.
Mr Martin will endeavour to beat the Indian professional record of 8' 11"

5-50 p.m.—"Tug of War."
Final.

6-0 p.m.—Distribution of Prizes by Mrs Robinson.

By the kind permission of Lieut-Colonel H J B Hargrave and the officers of the Regiment, the Band of the B B & C I Railway Volunteers will play following selection of music will play during afternoon:—

Aria ....Lucia de Lammermoor ......Doniz
Quadrille ....Paul Jones..................Coote.
Valse ....At the Ferry......................Godfre
Selection.........The Rose of Castelle..........Kappey
Valse.........A Summer's Night in Munich...Collier.
Polka ....Ionian...............................

Extra.
Valse—The Maid of the Mill Liddle.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

The second day's sports at the above College were a complete success, all the items going off without a hitch. The events were numerous, and comprised many interesting races. The University Stakes caused no little amusement, it being the duty of each competitor to form words from a given number of letters in the short space of five minutes, and then run twice round the race course. Master J. D'Souza, of the I. Division, carried off the prize in this race, Master J. Davern securing the 2nd prize. The same race for the smaller boys entailed the working of an arithmetical problem, and then a run round the course. In this Master A. Raffin ran in first, followed soo [illegible] after by W. Reardon. In the second party of [illegible] same Division, L. Kershaw took first hon [illegible] C. O'Donoghue being second. The race "Walk[illegible] Parade Order," open to cadets only, entailed a [illegible] twice round the course, each cadet being encumb[illegible] with his rifle, &c. In this Master J. Conway took [illegible] first prize. The Band Boys' Race created a great dea[illegible] of amusement. Each band boy had to run round the course playing his own instrument. The confusion of this race can readily be imagined. The prize was secured by a young lad, named Tommy O'Donnell, who ran up to the post playing his horn vigorously. The other items passed off without any delay. The prizes in the sword exercises, executed in review ord[illegible] and the Bayonet vs. Bayonet Competition could not [illegible] adjudged by the referee, the several teams goi[illegible] through the exercises with equal precision and nicety. In the evening all the boys adjourned to the study room where the several prizes were distributed. Among these it is well to mention that there were several valuable prizes, the chief ones being a silver watch, a silver cup, and a valuable time-piece.

The following are the results:—

UNIVERSITY STAKES.

Words to be formed from a given number of letters, and twice round the course.

J D'Souza 1
F Davern 2

II. Division.

A sum to be done, and 1½ times round the course.

A Raffin 1
W Reardon......................... 2

2nd Party.

L Kershaw......................... 1
C O'Donaghue 2

WALKING IN PARADE ORDER.

(Three times round the circle.) Open to Cadets only.

J Conway 1
E Hoogwerf 2

BAND BOYS' RACE.

(Once round the course, each playing his own instrument.)

T O'Donnell 1
J Porter 2

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

I. Division.

J Gorman 1
V Hoogwerf 2

II. Division.

C Rodgers......................... 1
T Fragozo 2

SHOOTING COMPETITION.

I. Division.

Won by J. Conway's team.

II. Division.

Won by C. Gorman's team.

OBSTACLE RACE.

I. Division.

V Hoogwerf......................... 1
J Gorman......................... 2

II. Division.

J Pigott......................... 1
T O Donnell 2

TUG-OF-WAR.

I. Division.

Won by J Conway's team.

II Division.

Won by J Donnelland's team.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Steamer Rosetta, with English mails of the 2nd inst., left Aden at 10 a. m. yesterday. The Rosetta, which left London on Sept. 24, and Brindisi on the 4th inst., brings the following passengers:—

From London: Col and Mrs G F C Marshall, Surg-Major and Mrs Street, Mr and Mrs Rolland, Capt G S Goldsmid, Capt G H Lacy, Miss Orr, Miss Masters, Mr T A Walker, Mr Howard, Miss Florence Smith, Mr J P Wildeblood, Mr R R Deans, Mr and Mrs H C Pinkeston, Miss Cummins, Mr C Richardson, Mr and Mrs W Orr, Mrs J W Walker and two children, Mrs Beck, Mr Steven, Mrs Dow and two children, Rev G Ledgard, Rev Cromwell Bush, Mr St G Holbrooke, and Surg Furguson.

From Brindisi: Col C E Hallett, Capt Colvin, Mr and Mrs B Walton and child, Mr H M Crowe, Mr Somerville, Mr and Mrs Robert Harvey, Mr and Mrs A H L Fraser, Mr and Mrs W Dare, Mr C R Hills, Mr Coxhead, Rev J H Batteson, Mr and Mrs Bullock, Mr Symington and two children, Mr H F White, Mr T Elliott, Major and Mrs Waddy, Mr F R Stanley Collier, Mr A A Price, Mr P E Clague, Mr B Tyabji, Mr P M Allarakia, Col A G Ross, Capt H A Chapman, Mr E M Showers, Mr C F Lamour, Mr W Wilson, Mr F Wright, Mr H E Chappel, Mr Lushington, Mr W R Williams, Mr J Douglas, Surg-Major R C Sanders, Mr F L O'Callaghan, Col Hunter, Mr Aitken, Capt Clough Taylor, Mr and Mrs C Maries, Mr P Thompson, Mr W Lovett, Mr J K Macrae, Mr F Fisher, and Capt Lamb.

For Madras: Rev and Mrs W E Douglas, Mr G W Dance, Mr E P Popert, Miss Eley, and Mr and Mrs Barrs.

For Kurrachee: Major C E Mansel.
For Yokohama: Mr Eastwick, and Mr Barker.
For Shanghai: Rev and Mrs W G Terrell.
For Manila: Mr Kirby Green.
For Brisbane: Mr Bower.

A prison chaplain, whose remarks are considered "pertinent" by the Commissioners of Prisons who quote his words, expresses his strong regret that children should be sent to prison at all. If they find imprisonment by no means so terrible as they expected, the result must be very bad. They expect, it may be, chains and darkness, and to be kept without food. They find themselves treated well, with better food perhaps than they have been accustomed to in the streets, clean clothes, warmth and kindness. It is not to be wondered at that they have no fear of returning to prison. On the other hand, there are sensitive children to whom imprisonment is a terrible punishment for outweighing the crime which they have committed. Accustomed to be at home with brothers, sisters, and parents; accustomed, too, to the fresh air and plenty of running about, it is in itself a punishment, says the chaplain, to see such young children, who scarcely know how to fold up their blankets, obliged to sleep in a lonely cell at night, and crying during the day because they cannot go to mother.

At Linz, on the Danube, an old house is being pulled down, and under the stone pavement of a corridor has been found a beautiful banknote press. The house belonged to Peter Chevalier de Boor, who, eighty years ago, returning from the French wars, astonished all Germany by his wealth. He lived first in Linz and afterwards in Vienna, where his little villa at the very gates of Sehonbrunn, and in the very same style as that beautiful castle, is admired to this day. Peter Boor's great wealth kept him in an enviable position for more than twenty years, when the police began to suspect him and traced to him thousands of forged but most beautifully engraved banknotes. He and his wife were sentenced to death according to the laws of those days, but their punishment was commuted to lifelong imprisonment, and he died in prison some years afterwards. Now after eighty years his press has been found. The extent of his forgeries has never been ascertained, but since 1841 the National Bank has redeemed twelve thousand of his notes at 10 florins each. It is certain that he put several millions in circulation in foreign countries as well as in Austria for he travelled much.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THERE has been some correspondence lately in the home papers respecting the question whether aim should be made with the left eye closed, or with both open. No notice has, however, been taken, I believe, writes General W. N. Hutchinson to the "*Broad Arrow*" of a fact much bearing upon the subject, that many men are "left-eyed." This matter is referred to in the appendix to "Dog-breaking," published by Murray, now in its ninth edition, and as you may possibly think that some of your readers would like to know what is there said, I will copy the few lines pertaining to the matter:—In nine cases out of ten the common advice "to keep both eyes open" when firing is extremely judicious, but some men are "left eyed," a matter you have probably little thought about; yet it is of consequence, for if you are "left eyed" your aim from the right shoulder (both eyes being open) cannot be correct. To determine whether or not you are "ritght eyed" look steadily, with both eyes open, at any small object near you, rapidly raise a finger (of either hand) perpendicularly, endeavouring to cover the object. Instantly close the left eye. If you find that your finger lies in the direct line between the object and your right eye, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are "right eyed," but if your finger, instead of intercepting the object, is wide of the mark, at once close the right eye and open the left, when you will in all probability perceive that your finger lies directly between your left eye and the object, thereby showing that you are "left eyed." I hope it may not be so, as, unless you can shoot from the left shoulder, you ought to close the left eye when bringing your gun to the poise, until from practice you become "right eyed."

The proposal of M. Brisson for the establishment of torpedo stations at Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Havre, Saint Malo, the mouths of the Loire, and the Gironde, Cette, Marseilles, and Nice, as well as in Corsica, Tunis and Algeria—concerning which our readers are informed—has attracted more attention than any other item in his report on the French Naval Budget. The chief objections of the Minister of Marine are based upon considerations of economy, and the facts that such stations away from naval ports would retard rather than expedite the preparation of the torpedo-boats in case of mobilisation, and would tend to the deterioration of the torpedoes themselves. M. Barbey, however, does not confine himself to mere criticism, but purposes to adopt certain of the suggestions, and one at least of his intentions has special interest in England. It is his project, because of the exceptional geographical position of the place, of establishing a station for eight torpedo-boats at Dunkirk, with workshops, a proper complement of experienced workmen, and barracks for the crews. For Corsica he proposes in the same way to maintain ten boats at Bastia, for Algeria a dozen at Algiers, and for Tunis as many at Bizerte. These measures are received with much favour in France; but M. Marc Landry, in the *Yacht*, expresses the hope that the Ministerial proposals may be extended to the inclusion of torpedo stations at Port Vendres and in the Gulf of Gascony, in addition to the one intended for the opening of the Straits of Dover.

The annual course of musketry instruction for the British Army underwent very important revision this spring, on the lines of the course of instruction introduced with such marked success into the Native Army two years previously. For some reason, however, the English Volunteer musketry course was not simultaneously dealt with, nor has any attempt even yet been made in England to remodel its provisions in accordance with the improved Regulations for the Regular Army. Under these circumstances, it may interest readers to know that the authorities in India have endeavoured to accommodate the course executed by our Indian Volunteers to the new conditions in force with British regiments. Volunteers in India are annually allowed 100 rounds of ball ammunition per man, and 80 of these rounds have been utilised to the best advantage possible in individual fire. It was not considered practicable to make any of the collective exercises compulsory, as it is difficult to secure the simultaneous attendance on the ranges of a sufficient number of Volunteers. Nevertheless, we learn that the new course is giving great satisfaction to the Volunteers, and that in most cases the surplus rounds are being duly expended in the field practices.

The current number of the *Rivista Marittima* is an exceptionally good one, for though three out of the four main articles are continuations from previous issues, the "Electric Lighting of Men-of-War" and the "Training-Ships in Italy and Abroad" are of increasing interest and usefulness. But there is one complete and original article on the Royal Naval Exhibition, by Ingegnere Galileo Cassavella, that will probably attract more notice from the readers of the periodical than any of the others. It is naturally more descriptive than critical; but the author, after quoting Emerson's saying, "An Englishman is always more or less a sailor at heart," and laying down on his account that the British people know that their prosperity is mainly due to the naval supermacy of their nation, expresses his opinion that the principle object of the Exhibition—the increasing the popularity of the Navy—has been admirably and completely effected. No such collection has been seen before, but, none the less, he hopes in a few years to see a similar, and even a better one, in Italy. We hope so too; and may we be there to see! There is a clearly executed plan of the Exhibition, and one of the Armstrong Gallery.

On Monday September 21 Rear-Admiral Loftus-Jones was succeeded as second in command of the Channel Squadron by Rear-Admiral Adeane, who hoisted his flag in the *Anson*. The silly season is, we suppose, responsible for the many rumours about new appointments which are flying around. Hardly had the ink time to dry on the authoritative denial to the story that Prince George was going to the *Osborne* than it was announced that he would go to the *Anson*; but why Commander Login should be supplanted, no one thinks it necessary to explain; the fact being, of course, that the story is utterly untrue. Then, also, it has been stated in the most definite manner that Sir Edmond Fremantle is to succeed Sir M. Culme-Seymour in command of the Channel Squadron. The thing is possible and probable enough, but the vacancy does not occur for some time, and no First Lord would promise an appointment so long in advance. Who it is sets the ball rolling with these yarns it would be hard to say, but one paper repeats them after another, and what was merely an expression of opinion in the first instance soon becomes a statement of fact. Our readers will do well to put little faith in stories of this kind.

Just now France is decidedly our superior in point of naval power in the Mediterranean; and if Turkey was willing or obliged to let the Russian Black Sea Squadron out, the superiority of the combined fleets would be overwhelming. Nor could we, in face of the Russian Baltic Squadron and the French ships in the Channel ports, afford to reinforce the British fleet in the Mediterranean to any appreciable extent. It is quite within the bounds of probability, therefore, that we might be forced to do as the *Times* says, and withdraw our ships from up the Streights. Naturally, as the *Standard* suggests, we might find an ally, and with the Germans in the Baltic and the Italians in the Mediterranean, on our side, the position of affairs would be reversed; but is it not somewhat humiliating and even dangerous for a Power that exists by its dominion on the seas to be relying upon allies for naval strength? It is not strange also that the majority of the great organs of opinion in this country fail entirely to recognise that such is the case?

The auxiliary cruisers of the Russian Fleet have been a good deal before the public within the last few weeks, and it might be imagined, from much that has appeared, that these vessels formed a very formidable portion of the naval strength of Russia. The contrary is the case, for with perhaps a couple of exceptions none of these vessels would be efficient as a war-ship,—they have neither the speed, strength, nor protection necessary for the purpose. The exceptions are the Orel and the Saratov; these vessels would very possibly make valuable cruisers, for they steam fast, their hulls are well subdivided, and they are fitted to carry 4·7-in. quick-firing guns, which, when obtained from the Canet firm, will be kept in their holds ready for mounting. If in the Eastern seas on the declaration of war, these vessels might easily play havoc with our merchant marine in their neighbourhood; but the career of such sea-wolves would probably be short, though it might be sweet to their crews in the shape of prize-money.

Renewed efforts are being made to improve the system of issue and preparation of food for the Army. Forms of daily accounts for messing are substituted for the weekly account hitherto used. At Aldershot some corps have succeeded in effecting considerable changes for the better—more ample meals being served with more system and regularity than of yore. No further amendment, however, can be hoped for without the active intervention of the higher authorities. It is vain to leave such matters to commanders of corps or smaller units. These officers are usually unwilling to introduce any innovation. If they do so apparently on their own responsibility, their men regard the change with suspicion.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fazilka, 2,679 tons, Captain G F Simpson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Waverly, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain W F Fairweather, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

THE British s s Kt Templar, 2,047 tons, Captain W W Pain, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 4,663 tons coal and the following passengers:—Revd J Aldlesperger. Revd A T Bourke, Revd B Grand, and Revd Dangelier, The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W W Whitmore, Surgeon-Major and Mrs Fergusson, Col T M Hunter, C B, C S I, Mr Neowell, Mr Pestonjee Sorabjee, and 800 deck.

THE City Line s s City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain W Greenhorn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs H M Mason, and inftant, Miss Branch, Miss Small, Surgeon-Capt. Sparkes, and Mr Jenkins. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Nizam, 1,517 tons, Captain G L Langborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong via Singapore, Penang and Colombo, with a general cargo.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Thibet, 1,665 tons, Captain W W Wibmer, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. M. Craig	2585	Navle	B	Beyts Craig & Co
„ Calder	400	Lovell	C	B & P S N Co
„ Wildcroft	1916	Murray	L	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Kilva	231	Nacoda	N	B. I. S. N Co.
„ Taif	878	Hannah	Q	Hajee Cassum

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. R Rubattino	3044	Giacomo	3	F Bozzoni
„ Nizam	1617	Langborne	4	P & O S N Co
„ Thibet	1669	Wilmer	5	P & O S N Co
„ Saint Fillans	1937	Fitzgerald	6	K Nixon
„ Thisbe	1813	Lussich	7	J. Janni
„ Argus	1822	Curry	9	R Stuart & Co
„ Inchbora	2668	Major	10	T Morrison & Co
„ Wistow Hall	2139	Kelly	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Nizam (s)	Langborne	Hongkong, Sept 23.
	Kt. Templar (s)	Pain	Cardiff, Sept 19.
	Waverly (s)	Calvert	Calcutta, Sept 18.
	City of Dublin (s)	Greenhorn	Glasgow, Sept 9.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	H. M. Troopship Malabar	Jones	Portsmouth, Sept 16.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Argus (s)	Curry	Galle.
	Fazilka (s)	Simpson	Rangoon, &c.
	Thibet (s)	Wibmer	Hongkong.

The steamer King Arthur, Captain Fairweather, obtained her port clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Waverley for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Java for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
„ Palamcotta, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
8	Nizam s	Mathewson	Bombay, Sept 19.
	Warora s	Maclachlan	......
	Rajpootana s	Hardcastle	Singapur, Sept 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 8.—Steamers Sutlej, Kut Sang, Iona and Kistna.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Inchborra s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 60 bales goat hair, G Bharmull, 50 bales wool, M H Cazrani.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wistow Hall s—63 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales hemp, J Harjiwandas; 2,014 cwts poppy seed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Fillans s—8,004 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Minna Craig s—6,150 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1,600 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—8 chests opium, D P Marker.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*,—October 10.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T A Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Reporter during the absence on leave of Mr J V Woodman, or until further orders.

Mr A Caspersz, Barrister-at Law, has been appointed to officiate as a Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, during such time as Mr T A Pearson officiates as Chief Reporter, or until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt H O'Donnell, I S C, Comdt of the Mogaung Levy, Upper Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Mr A B C Comber, Offig Assist Supt of Police, Gauhati, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. W Y Reily.

The services of Lieut H L Stanton, I S C, 3rd Bengal Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissr of Burma for employment as an Assist Comdt in the Upper Burma Military Police.

Sir E C Buck, Kt, Secy to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and three days.

Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, Under-Secy to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept, is appointed to officiate as Secy during the absence of Sir E Buck.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl is pleased to confer the title of Raja as a personal distinction upon Lieut-Col Mirza Ata-ullah Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regt of Bengal Lancers, late British Agent at Kabul.

Surgn-Major A H C Dane, MD, I M S (Bombay) Medical Officer of the Bhopal Battn and of the Bhopal Political Agency, is granted privilege leave for thirty days.

Major G E Money, S C, Sqdn Comdr, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Western Malwa.

Capt W A Watson, S C, Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assist at Goona.

Col D G Pitcher, S C, Director of Land Records in the Gwalior State, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Resident at Gwalior, in addition to his own duties.

The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—Consequent on the grant of furlough to Capt H L Ramsay, Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, Capt I MacIvor, S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class; and Lieut A H McMahon, S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

The services of Col W Tweedie, CSI, S C, Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Col H P Peacock, Bengal Cavy, Political Agent of the 1st class (on furlough), is appointed to be a Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, with effect from the 31st Oct 1891, vice Col W Tweedie, CSI.

Col E Mockler, Bombay General List, Infantry, Offg Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on furlough of Col H P Peacock.

The following appointments are m[illegible] Central India Horse consequent on the [illegible] Major H A Vincent, Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regt, for employment as President of the Council of Regency, Rampur State:—

1st Regiment—Col M G Gerard, C B, S C, Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regt, to be Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Command.

2nd Regiment—Major A Masters, S C, Sqdn Comdr (seconded), to be Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, but to remain seconded whilst employed as Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Cavalry in Central India; and Major G E Money, S C, Sqdn Comdr, 1st Regt, to be Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Masters, seconded.

The recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Rustomjee as Vice-Council for Persia at Bombay has been confirmed by H M's Government.

Mr C F Erskine, Offg Assist Supt, 1st grade, Survey of India Dept, is appointed to be Survey Officer in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr Frederick Dukoff Gordon is appointed a Probationer in Class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept, with effect from the 1st Oct 1891, and is attached to the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Contingent.

3rd Lancers—Lieut W W Warner, Offig Sqdn Officer, to be Squadron Officer to complete the establishment.

4th Lancers—Second-Lieut E G Jones, Offig Wing Officer, 8th Madras Infantry, to be Offig Sqdn Officer on probation.

2nd Infantry—Lieut G W Priestly, Wing Officer, to be Adjt, vice Capt W H Lewin, who has vacated on promotion.

6th Infantry—Second-Lieut G E J Perry, Suffolk Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offig Wing Officer, on probation.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut V A Ormsby, East Surrey Regt, Wing Officer, 1st Battn 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Col J Waterhouse, S C, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, offig 1st grade, Survey of India, Assist Surveyor Genl, has been granted by the Secy of State for India furlough out of India (p a), for 189 days.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—Capt C C St E Lucas, S C, Assist Comssy Genl, 4th class, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Surgn J C Lamont for six months.

The undermentioned warrant officer is granted furlough out of India:—Condtr W H Smith, Ordnance Dept (p a), for one year.

The undermentioned warrant officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Conductors W Breakey, Ordnance Dept, for six months; and G Raffin, Ordnance Dept, for one year; Sub-Conductors G Wilkinson and H W Waller, Commissariat-Transport Dept, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Capt S C Gough, S C, Sqdrn Comdr, 5th Regt of Bengal Cavalry (u p a), without pay for three days; and Capt H A Ravenshaw, S C, wing Comndr, 26th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry (m c) for six months.

ORGANIZATION.

Native Army.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to decide that the Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 24th Bombay Infantry mustered out under G G O No 537 of 1891 shall be disposed of under the same conditions as those granted to the regiments of Bengal Infantry recently reconstituted, as set forth in paragraph 2, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e), of G G O No 1110 of 1890.

2. The terms previously laid down, as notified in paragraph 16 of G G O No. 537 of 1891, are accordingly cancelled, and the following substituted:—

(a) Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have completed 25 years' service and upwards will be transferred to the pension establishment on the superior rates of pensions specified in article 500 (a), Army Regulations, India, vol I, Part II.

(b) Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have completed 14 years' service and have less then 25 years' service will be transferred to the pension establishment on the ordinary rates of pension, with a bonus of one month's pay (including good-conduct pay), for every two years' service.

(c) Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of more than 10 and less than 14 years' service, with the exception of those sepoys who may volunteer for the reserve, will be transferred to the pension establishment on two-thirds of the ordinary rate of pension and a bonus of three months' pay (including good-conduct pay).

(d) Non-commissioned officer and men of 5 and less than 10 years' service, with the exception of those sepoys who may volunteer for the reserve, will receive on discharge a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service, together with an additional bonus of three months' pay as above.

(e) Non-commissioned officers and men of less than 5 years' service, with the exception of those sepoys who may volunteer for the reserve, will be discharged with a gratuity of six months' pay.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut J G Cutler, Deputy-Assist Commissary, Ordnance Dept, Head Overseer, Harness and Sadlery Factory, Cawnpore, is permitted to retire from the service.

REWARDS.

The Govr-General in Council is pleased sanction the following promotions of warrant and non-commissioned officers:—

Commissariat-Transpart Dept.—Condr J W Litchfield (Bengal) to be Depy-Assist Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; Condr J Harrington (Bengal) to be Depy-Assist Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; Serg G Tacchi (Bengal) to be Sub-Condr; and Sergt H Graveson (Bombay) to be Sub-Condr; Condr W Clief (Bengal) to be Depy-Assist Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval. Condr L Manley (Bengal) to be Dep-Assist Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval,; and Sub-Condr L Walters (Bengal) to be Conductor.

Military Works Dept.—Sergt H Long to be Sub-Conductor.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.

2nd (or Cadet) Battn, Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Mr E C Dozey to be Second-Lieut to complete the establishment.

Naini Tal Vol Rifle Corps—Mr. A Dunne to be Second-Lieut, vice Smith, resigned.

Resignations.

Seedpore College Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut A H Mason (Unattached List) resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department:—Lieutes A R Winsloe, H E Clayton and S G Rivett-Carnac, R E, to be Assist Engineers' 1st grade; Capt B R Ward, R.E, Exec Eng, 4th grade; Captain G D Close, R E, Assist Eng, 1st grade.

Lieut A J Pilcher, R E, Assist Eng, 2nd Grade, supernumerary, employed on submarine mining duty, is promoted to Assist Engr, 1st grade, supernumery.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Capt J Hext, CIE, RN (retired to the Indian Marine (G G O No 177-1891,) is cancelled.

The following promotions are made in H M's Indian Marine:—

Mr H Elcock, Chief Engr, on Rs 300 per mensem, to be Chief Engr, on Rs. 400 per mensem.

Mr J Brown, Engineer, to be Chief Engr.

Messrs A M Joseph and F J Wilson, Assit Engrs, to be Engineers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W G L Cotton, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government.

The service of Lieut H A D Fraser, R E, Assist Engr 2nd grade, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

AUTHORS have been taken to task as of old by some of the librarians, meeting this time at Nottingham, for the unsuitability of many of their titles. Some titles are repellent; others diffident; numbers are misleading. In fact, if authors do not mend we must make up our minds for librarian-made titles altogether. The plan adopted by Mr. J. Taylor, city librarian, Bristol, of binding in subject-group volumes of selections from magazines and reviews, is a step in that direction. Mr. Gilbert, librarian of the British Library, Cockspur-street, says that for specimens of good, terse, explicit, and expressive titles, he would point to the librarian-made ones attached to the subject-group volumes of selected magazine articles adopted by Mr. Taylor—volumes of magazine articles, that is, gathered and bound according to their subjects; a plan "converting the barren desert of the magazine shelves into a garden of living, growing, and actively interesting books, containing the [illegible]d most ably put dicta of the greatest [illegible] the topics not only of the day, but [illegible]row."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF OCTOBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·981	Calm.	1	88·6	70·1	72	...	29·87	+3·65
Agra	30·000	N W	4	87·6	66·5	72	..	30·68	+2·25
Cawnpore	30·028	S W	2	88·0	66·1	73	..	40·67	...
Allahabad	30·016	Calm.	1	89·0	66·2	79	..	46·59	+13·72
Jhansi	30·016	N N W	3	88·4	66·2	64	...	38·65	+1·42
Jacobabad	29·999	Calm.	2	97·0	62·9	50	..	0·46	−2·43
Karachi	30·052	N W	14	98·0	70·9	65	..	0·21	−6·10
Ajmere	30·035	S W	4	98·3	68·6	45	..	6·31	−14·46
Deesa	29·999	E N E	7	102·9	70·8	83	...	12·56	−12·26
Rajkote	30·005	Calm.	4	95·9	67·8	61	..	26·11	−3·35
Veraval	29·995	Calm.	6	94·8	70·3	58	..	24·09	..
Neemuch	30·043	W S W	6	93·8	65·7	53	...	20·17	−10·28
Indore	30·022	N E	1	87·0	63·1	59	..	28·20	+5·42
Saugor	30·035	S	1	84·8	62·7	66	..	64·84	+24·36
Jubbulpur	30·080	S S E	1	81·9	59·8	82	..	74·03	+20·01
Hoshangabad	30·068	S	2	86·3	64·8	85	..	67·16	+11·88
Khandwa	30·055	N	2	87·2	62·7	71	...	33·27	+2·31
Raipur	30·007	N N E	4	85·5	70·6	74	..	51·35	−5·11
Nagpoor	30·032	N	4	87·3	65·3	59	..	50·60	+5·58
Amraoti	30·038	N E	6	88·3	64·9	58	..	41·22	+8·95
Akola	30·015	E	2	89·1	62·0	67	...	31·98	−1·97
Surat	30·011	S E	F	93·1	70·0	70	..	63·85	+21·60
Malegaon	30·067	Calm.	4	89·3	59·0	61	..	15·46	−8·07
Bombay	29·983	N E	9	89·6	74·9	62	..	76·97	+2·11
Poona (Yeraoda)	30·039	Calm.	7	89·5	61·5	57	..	16·31	−5·86
Sholapore	30·005	E S E	9	90·2	70·5	68	..	22·90	−6·31
Ratnagiri	29·949	S	7	92·9	68·9	75	..	98·56	−7·53
Belgaum	29·974	E N E	3	82·3	65·8	81	0·23	38·39	−0·34
Goa	29·935	S	4	85·1	76·4	87	0·32	58·62	...
Karwar	29·914	N E	1	89·3	72·8	85	0·14	74·29	−43·91
Mangalore	29·944	E	2	85·8	78·4	88	0·35	83·01	−26·72
Calicut	29·936	E N E	6	87·3	73·0	79	0·19	74·39	−15·17
Cochin	29·937	N E	M	86·8	73·6	85	0·02	62·94	−19·49
Bangalore	29·997	E	4	1·2	66·9	76	...	20·29	−2·66
Secunderabad	30·007	Calm.	4	87·7	68·8	82	0·13	15·21	−10·73
Masuliptm.	29·972	N N E	5	88·6	76·0	86	..	23·73	−2·06
Bellary	30·005	Calm.	3	90·5	69·9	82	0·28	5·12	−6·73
Cuddapah	29·986	N E	...	90·5	74·8	75	..	13·39	−6·89
Madras	29·934	N W	7	88·2	77·1	87	..	7·11	−12·89
Coimbatore	29·961	E N E	4	86·8	72·3	91	..	7·14	+0·08
Trichinopoly	29·947	N N E	3	90·5	75·4	79	..	13·81	+0·61
Negapatam	29·918	W N W	1	93·0	76·7	88	0·23	3·24	−10·26
Colombo, 12th Oct.	29·955	S W	9	85·0	75·5	79	0·07	28·04	+1·41

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H.=0·00 (97·05); E. G. H.=0·00 (81·68); G. T. H.=0·00 (80·54); C. P.=0·00 (76·97).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes during the past 24 hours have been small everywhere except locally at Jacobabad where a brisk fall has taken place. The general distribution is somewhat irregular, readings being relatively high in Lower Sind and in Central India and the Central Provinces, and low along the coast from Ratnagiri southwards. Gradients are generally slight. The barometer reads above the normal everywhere, the excess being considerable in Sind. Winds are feebly cyclonic on and off the Coromandel Coast and generally south-westerly to north-westerly in the North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, and Neemuch, Khandwa and Madras. Elsewhere they are mostly from north-east to south-east. The force has been moderate at Karachi and generally light in other districts. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Neemuch and Amraoti and 8 at Bombay. The maximum temperature variations are generally small except at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Ratnagiri, Karwar and Negapatam (4° to 7° above the mean) and at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, and Jubulpore (5° to 7° below the mean). The highest maximum was 103° at Deesa. Nights are 3° to 4° hotter than usual at Ajmere, Deesa and Sholapore 3° to 5, cooler at Poona, Agra, Jhansi Jacobabad, Karachi, Jubulpore, Khandwa Nagpur, Akola and Ratnagiri, while elsewhere the departures below or above the mean are less than 3°. The lowest temparature last night occurred at Jubulpore (60°) Humidity has increased somewhat largely at Jacobabad, Raipur, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bellary, Cuddapah and Negapatam, but has generally changed by small amounts only elsewhere. The skies to the southwards of Lat. 16° are only partially cloudy but in other districts they are clear. Light to moderate showers are reported from Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Bellary and Negapatam. The pressure charges since yesterday being generally small, the weather conditions remain unaltered, and fine clear weather it likely to prevail. Humidity and cloud proportion have both decreased to the southwards of Lat. 16° where a few local showers are probable. The cyclonic winds on the Coromandel Coast show that the weather on and off that coast is somewhat unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

The Barometer has fallen briskly in the Punjab, elsewhere the changes are small. The distribution is unchanged. Winds are very light in Northern India. Easterly winds continue to the west coast and northerly winds in the north of the Bay and Bengal and are weaker than yesterday. Winds on the Coromandel coast range from North to Northwest indicating a slight disturbance to the southwest portion of the Bay. The skies have cleared to the west coast districts and are less clouded in Madras. Showers, local in character have fallen in Madras and southern India. Mercara, Mangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, and Negapatam report amounts between half and qurrter inch. Fine dry weather is obtained in Northern and Central India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th October, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·870
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	72·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·694
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind*	NE, ENE, NE, WNW, NW, E.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	272
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	1·03
„ „ year	77·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th October	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Folk-lore Society of Massachusetts having sent a delegate to Colonel Gouraud asking his assistance in obtaining records of the "street sounds" of London and the capitals of Europe Colonel Gouraud has put a phonograph at the Society's disposal, while a photographer will photograph the subjects simultaneously with the phonographing of their "sound waves." This secures the "coincident reproduction" of both sights and sounds by means of the lantern and the phonograph combined, new material, indeed, for the lecture platform. The Norwood Literary and Scientific Society, of which Colonel Gouraud is president, will probably be the first in England to enjoy this entertainment.

COUNT TOLSTOI'S colonies at Chavinsk, near Smolensk, according to a St. Petersburg correspondent, are in a bad way. Agricultural affairs do not prosper, and the Tolstoians have acquired the reputation among the peasantry of the neighbourhood of being simple fellows who talk much more than their work is worth. The Count's doctrine of non-resistance to evil has, of course, received full adoption among the colonists and a somewhat humorous incident is lately reported in connection therewith. A boy of fourteen, named Petka, had been received among them and had been made acquainted with the above dogma. He had evidently studied it in all its workings, and proceeded to put it to practical test. At daylight one morning he rose, threw away the rags which covered him, and put on the somewhat richer costume of one of the Tolstoians. When the whole colony turned out to persuade him to restore the stolen articles he boldly confronted them with their "non-resistance" doctrine, and dared them to transgress it. The diciples of the Northern Prophet were in a dilemma, and before they could get out of it the rogue made off.

NOTICES.

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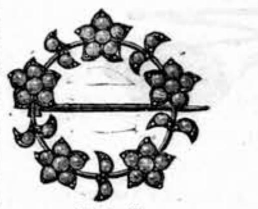
245 G.
The Lucky New Moon Brooch, Set Diamonds, Rs. 500 Cash. Set Pearls, Rs. 78 Cash.



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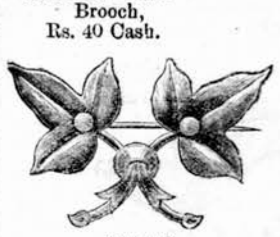

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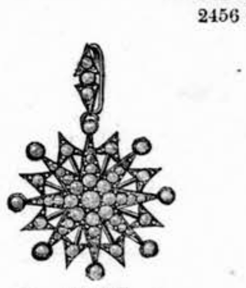

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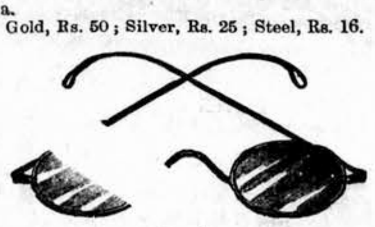

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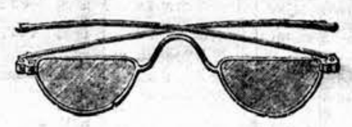

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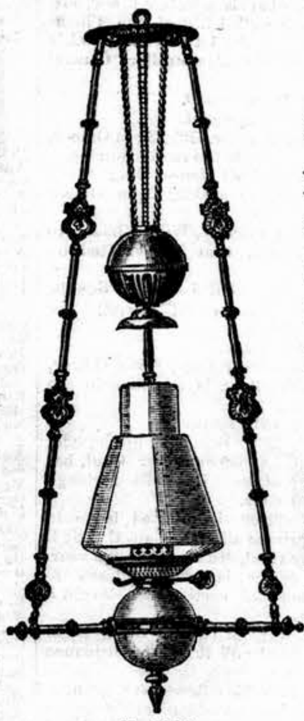

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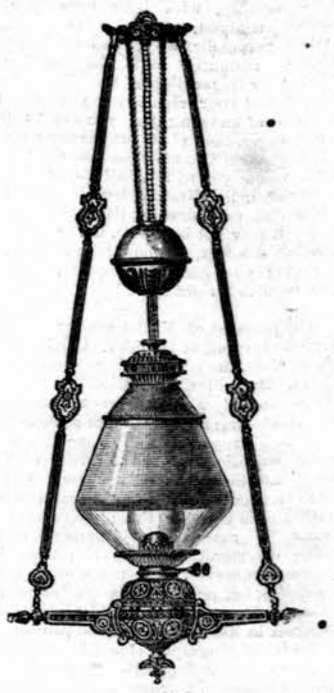

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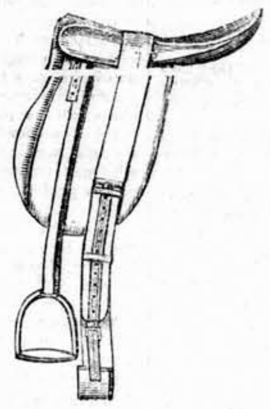

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